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DOMINION CATHOLIC SERIES

OUTLINES

OF

CANADIAN HISTORY

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS

BY


A CATHOLIC TEACHER

[REVISED EDITION]



JAMES A. SADLIER

MONTREAL AND TORONTO



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PREFACE.

It will be seen that the following sketch of Canadian History is presented on a plan differing materially from that in ordinary use. The principal events of each period are summarily given in chronological order; the leading topics are briefly discussed in their proper places, and short biographies of eminent persons complete the sketch of the period. Useful tables appear at regular intervals. No questions are given, as they tend to make the study too mechanical. All the essential facts are dealt with, but necessarily in a brief way, it being left to the skill of the earnest teacher to amplify where necessary.

CONTENTS.

FRENCH RULE.

CHAPTER I.

From the Discovery of America to the Foundation of Quebec, 1492 to 1608.....	5
---	---

CHAPTER II.

From the Foundation of Quebec to the Treaty of Ryswick, 1608 to 1697.....	13
--	----

CHAPTER III.

From the Death of Frontenac to the Treaty of Paris, 1698 to 1763..	27
--	----

BRITISH RULE.

CHAPTER I.

From the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Ghent, 1763 to 1814.....	40
--	----

CHAPTER II.

From the Treaty of Ghent to the Act of Union, 1814 to 1841.....	55
---	----

CHAPTER III.

From the Act of Union to the Confederation, 1841 to 1867.....	66
---	----

CHAPTER IV.

From the Formation of the Dominion to the Present Time, 1867 to 1889.....	78
--	----

CHAPTER V.

Parliamentary, Municipal, and Educational.....	83
--	----

APPENDIX.

1. Treaties affecting Canada.....	93
2. Acts and Bills	94
3. The Lieutenant-Governors	95
4. Alphabetical List of Canadian Authors.	97
5. Pronunciation of difficult Proper Names.....	112

OUTLINES OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

FRENCH RULE.

CHAPTER I.

From the Discovery of America to the Foundation of Quebec.

1492 to 1608.

Principal Events.—Christopher Columbus, an Italian, in the service of Spain, discovers America, in 1492, landing successively at the islands of San Salvador, Cuba, and Hayti. In his second voyage Columbus discovers other West India Islands.* In 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, in the service of England, discover Labrador and Newfoundland. In his third voyage, 1498, Columbus discovers the mainland of South America. In 1500, Gaspard Cortereal, a Portuguese, after having visited Newfoundland and Labrador, discovers the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1523, Verrazani, in the service of the French king, visits the eastern shores of North America between

* Columbus, supposing he had discovered the eastern part of India, called the natives *Indians*.

the 30th parallel of latitude and Newfoundland, claims it for his master, and calls it New France.

In 1534, Jacques Cartier (see page 11) lands on the Gaspé peninsula, and takes possession of the country in the name of the king of France, Francis I. In 1535, he discovers the St. Lawrence, and sails up that river as far as the island of Montreal. In 1540, Francis I. appoints the Sieur de Roberval, his lieutenant in Canada, who makes a settlement at Charlesbourg Royal; but from want of succor, and owing to the wars between France and Spain, he is forced to abandon it, and returns home in 1544.

In 1598, the Marquis de la Roche, reappointed lieutenant-general by Henry IV., reaches Sable Island. Wishing to observe the neighboring coasts, before choosing a place of settlement, he leaves his people on the island and goes on westward; but storms prevent his return, and drive his ships across the ocean to France. About the same time (1599-1600) Pierre Chauvin, under authority from the king, makes two voyages to Canada for fur-trading purposes, but does not form a settlement. In 1603, De Chastes, successor of Chauvin, forms a company and sends out an expedition under Pontgravé and Champlain, who make an exploration of the river St. Lawrence, between St. Louis Rapids (now Lachine Rapids) and Tadoussac. In 1604, De Monts, granted a monopoly of the fur-trade by Henry IV., sails to

**Landing of
Jacques
Cartier.**

**Various Ex-
peditions to
Canada.**

Canada, accompanied by Champlain; the result of this expedition is the formation of a settlement at Port Royal—1605—(now Annapolis, Nova Scotia). In 1608, Champlain makes another voyage to Canada, and forms a settlement at Quebec (Stadacona), which becomes permanent.

Settlement of Quebec by Champlain, 1608.

What the Discovery of America did for Europe.—

European nations, that had hitherto given their chief attention to military affairs, rapidly imbibed the spirit of maritime discovery, until now monopolized by Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The benefits of commerce and trade, previously enjoyed almost exclusively by the great Italian cities, began to gradually spread over other parts of Europe, and manufactures received a fresh impulse from the new materials brought from America. Ship-building and navigation, now that the demands on these arts had largely increased, improved with wonderful rapidity. A new field for industrial enterprise was opened; and thousands who, either through social or political causes, lived in hardship and misery at home, found in the New World the promise, at least, of freedom and prosperity.

Benefits of Commerce and Trade.

The Early Explorers of America.—The pioneers of American discovery were almost exclusively Catholics. The importance of this remark may not fully appear in referring to the era of Columbus and the Cabots, because then all Europeans were Catholics. Its real significance is seen in a later period. During

the sixteenth century, while the nations of northern Europe were distracted by the disorders caused by the heretical doctrines of Luther, the daring **Catholic Explorers.** sons of Catholic France, Spain, and Portugal were traversing this continent in all directions, braving the dangers of mountain and forest, yearly making new discoveries valuable to after generations, and sounding the praises of God amid regions that hitherto echoed only to the cries of wild beasts and savage men. Scattered about this continent to-day are centers of trade and commerce whose names indicate their Catholic origin, and whose prosperity, bears testimony to the far-reaching sagacity of their founders. Orators and writers in boasting of the greatness of America frequently ignore, or belittle, the services rendered by the Frenchman and the Spaniard; but impartial history proves that the origin of this greatness, and much of its development, is due to the genius of those Catholic nations whom ignorance or prejudice would gladly overlook.

How America obtained its Name.—A Florentine navigator of obscure fame, named Americus Vesputius, made several voyages to this hemisphere after the earlier visits of Columbus. On his return from one of these voyages, he published a glowing account of his adventures, and, consequently, from this man's name (Americus), the name of our

continent was derived, and the honor due to Columbus was given to another.*

New France and its Aborigines.—When the French first came to Canada † they found it everywhere covered with dense forests. The climate was very severe in winter; the air was salubrious, but the change of temperature was very sudden. The forests abounded in game, and the lakes and rivers afforded a plentiful supply of fish of all kinds. The Indian tribes differed little from one another in character, manners, and customs. They were fierce and warlike savages, and subsisted chiefly by hunting and fishing. They believed in the existence of a Great Spirit, and had a confused notion of future rewards and punishments. Their precise origin is unknown, though it is supposed that a part of their ancestors at some remote period crossed over from different points of northern Asia, by way of Behring Strait. They were remarkable for great courage and powers of endurance. The principal tribes inhabiting Canada when the French arrived were: (1) The Algonquins, dwelling chiefly along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, between Tadoussac and Hochelaga; (2) the Ottawas, dwelling near the river of that name; and (3) the

The Indian Tribes.

* It is now believed by some of the learned that *America* comes from an Indian dialect, as *Americus* being neither Italian nor Latin.

† Canada,—supposed by some to be derived from the Indian *Kanata*, a village; by others from the Spanish *Aca Nada*,—here is nothing. The former is more probable.

Hurons, occupying the district lying between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. South of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario were the Iroquois, forming a powerful confederacy of five nations. These were **The Five Nations.** fierce and relentless enemies of the Hurons, and before the end of the French period they had succeeded in almost exterminating them. The Iroquois were also bitter enemies of the French.

EMINENT MEN.

Christopher Columbus—1436 to 1506.—The discoverer of America was born in Genoa, Italy, and was the son of a woolcomber. At the age of fourteen he began life as a sailor; but little is known of him, until about the year 1470, when he married, and settled in Lisbon as a maker of maps and charts. It was during the years of comparative leisure that now followed, that he conceived the idea that India could be reached by sailing westward. Being too poor to fit out an expedition that might realize this idea, he applied for assistance alternately to his fellow-countrymen, and to the courts of England, Portugal, and Spain. At last, after many refusals, his long-tried patience was rewarded by the patronage of the sovereigns of Spain, then Ferdinand and Isabella, who furnished him with three small vessels, equipped and manned. With these he set sail, and after a hazardous voyage of two months through an unknown sea, he at last discovered the island of San Salvador, the first land in the new world—1492. His subsequent discoveries (made in three voyages) have already been mentioned. His achievements had the effect of advancing Spain to the first position among European nations; yet the monarch of Spain was ungrateful. At first Ferdinand bestowed on Columbus

some degree of honor and favor, but in time listening to the slanders of jealous courtiers, he caused or permitted repeated indignities to be heaped upon him, and coldly allowed him to spend his last days in poverty. Columbus was a man of noble bearing; lofty and daring, indomitable in conduct, moderate in success, undepressed in adversity, and in all imbued with a spirit of piety and devotion.

Jacques Cartier—1494 to 1554—a distinguished navigator of St. Malo, in France, and the first explorer of Canada. Under the auspices of Francis I. he sailed from St. Malo in 1534, and successively passed through the Strait of Belle Isle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur, and landed on Gaspé Peninsula, where he planted a Cross bearing the arms of France, thus formally taking possession of the country for his master. In his second voyage, 1535, he explored the river St. Lawrence, and sailed up that river, stopped at Stadacona (now Quebec), and passed to Hochelaga (now Montreal). The Indians, who inhabited the villages along the route, received the French kindly and hospitably. In the following spring, Cartier returned to France, bringing with him Chief Donacona and other Indians. In 1541, Francis I. organized a new expedition to Canada under Cartier, and appointed the Sieur de Roberval his lieutenant in that country. Cartier arrived first, and built a fort called Charlesbourg Royal, but which he abandoned next year, and returned to France. Roberval's unsuccessful attempt at the same place has been already noticed. Cartier spent the rest of his lifetime in retirement at home. He was prudent, persevering, magnanimous, and religious, and his discoveries, as well as his personal accomplishments, entitle him to be ranked among the most distinguished men of his time.

John Cabot, a Venetian pilot and skilled navigator. It is not known when he was born or when he died. He resided at

Bristol, England, at the time of the discovery by Columbus. In 1497, under a patent from Henry VII., he sailed on a voyage of exploration in company with his son **Sebastian**, and discovered what is now known as the Peninsula of Labrador. Sebastian was a greater explorer than his father. He discovered Newfoundland, sailed along the whole east coast of North America, and attempted to find a north-west passage to India. The English king rewarded him with a pension. He spent several years in the service of Spain, and died about the year 1557.

CHAPTER II.

From the Foundation of Quebec to the Treaty of Ryswick.

1608 TO 1697.

Principal Events.—In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founds the city of Quebec (see page 22); in 1611, he chooses the site of Montreal (foot of Mount Royal); in 1613, he explores the Ottawa River, and in 1615, he discovers Lakes Nipissing, Huron, and Ontario. By his exertions missionaries are first brought to Canada (1615). In 1627, the Company of One Hundred Associates is formed for fur-trading purposes (see page 18). In 1629, the English, under Kirke, capture Quebec, but it is restored to the French in 1632. Champlain is made governor in 1633. Champlain dies on Christmas Day, 1635.

Missionaries brought to Canada.

In 1642, Montreal (Ville Marie) is founded under the auspices of the Montreal Company, formed for the maintenance and propagation of the Catholic Faith in Canada. In 1663, the Sulpicians obtain possession of the island of Montreal, and in 1677, they founded their seminary. In 1658, the Right Rev.

Montreal Founded for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith (1642).

François de Laval is appointed Vicar Apostolic of New France, and first bishop of Quebec in 1674. In 1663, the Company of One Hundred Associates is dissolved, and a Supreme Council is established to administer the affairs of the colony (see page 17). In 1665, occur a series of violent earthquakes, which last several months, and make various alterations in the face of the country, but cause no loss of life.

In 1672, the Count de Frontenac arrives at Quebec as governor, but is recalled on account of **Frontenac's Administration.** arbitrary conduct (see page 25). In 1673, the Mississippi is discovered by Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father Marquette, and in 1682, that river is explored to its mouth by Sieur de la Salle. In 1689, the Iroquois surprise and massacre several hundreds of French settlers at Lachine, on Montreal Island. In 1689, Frontenac is again appointed governor, and takes an active and successful part against the English and their colonies in "King William's War" (see page 20). The war closes with the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. Frontenac dies the following year.

Canada in the Seventeenth Century.—During this period the French population reached the number of 15,000, scattered in small settlements along the banks of the St. Lawrence, between Tadoussac and Montreal. The principal places were Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. Settlers came in

**French Popu-
lation.**

slowly, deterred by the prospects of a long and dangerous sea voyage, and by reports of the severity of the climate, and the hostility of the Indians. At first agriculture was in a low state, and the people were compelled to live chiefly on the products of hunting and fishing. Provisions were often scarce, and famine and disease as often prevailed.

The Iroquois, exasperated by the alliance of the French with the Hurons, continually harassed the colonists, who were frequently **The Iroquois.** massacred, or carried into captivity by these fierce savages. At one time the Iroquois became almost masters of Canada, all but exterminating the Hurons, and blocking up the French in Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. However, Providence regularly, at critical moments, saved the colony from destruction; and then a Champlain, a Tracy, a Courcelle, or a Frontenac, made head against the savages, chastised them severely, and forced them to sue for peace.

The failure of the Companies (referred to elsewhere), who at different times enjoyed a monopoly **Troubles of the Settlers.** of the fur-trade, to fulfil that part of their agreement which required them to provide certain necessaries for the settlers, still further increased the discomforts of the latter; while the outbreaks of the Indian, and sometimes the incursions of English colonists from the south, kept the settlers for a long time in a continual state of alarm.

Nevertheless, the settlers struggled bravely on, encouraged by the vigilance and patience of such men as Frontenac, the noble example of the missionaries, and by the wise and prudent conduct of Bishop Laval. As time passed on, the home government began to take more interest in the affairs of the colony; furnished it with means to improve agriculture and other industries; sent more troops to protect it against its enemies, and gave a better system of government in the formation of the Supreme Council. The condition of the colony now began to improve.

How New France was Governed.—At the beginning of this period, the French claimed possession of the greater part of what is now known as the Dominion of Canada, the northern and western boundaries being, however, undefined. This comprised chiefly Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), Acadia (now Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick), and Prince-Edward Island. In the early days of discovery, the representatives of the French king were called **Viceroy**s, as we have seen in referring to Roberval and De la Roche. When settlements began to be fixtures, they were called lieutenants of the king, among whom were Comte de Soissons, Prince de Condé, Duc de Montmorenci, Duc de Ventadour, etc. Most of these never lived in Canada, but acted through deputies, of which rank were Champlain,

etc. The fur companies, too, had a right in the government of the colony.

In 1648, a Colonial Council was formed, consisting of the Governor, the Rector of the Jesuits, the previous Governor, two colonists elected for three years by the members of the Council and by the syndics of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. On the dissolution of the Company of One Hundred Associates, in 1663, a Supreme Council was formed by a royal edict, and the colony became directly subject to the king of France. The Council was composed of the Governor, the Bishop, the Intendant, the Attorney-General, the clerk, and four counsellors appointed by the Governor, the Bishop, and the Intendant. Three royal courts of justice were established, viz.: in Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers. Canada was declared a province, and Quebec a city.

De Mésy was the first governor under the new order of things. After him the most celebrated political men sent by France were: the Intendant Talon, Marquis de Tracy (1665), who brought out new settlers and supplies to the colony, and severely chastised the Indians; De Courcelle (1665), who followed the course of his predecessor, and strengthened the colony; De Frontenac (1672), referred to elsewhere; and De Denonville, who imprudently seized a number of Iroquois at a council,

**Colonial
Council.**

**Dissolution
of the Hun-
dred Associ-
ates.**

**Governors
under the
new order
of things.**

and thereby intensified the already fierce animosity of these tribes against the French.

The Intendant was next in rank to the Governor, and discharged the duties of minister of finance, justice, and public works. The most remarkable Intendant was Talon (1665), who, by his wise and energetic policy, did much to advance the agricultural and commercial interests of the province.

The Fur-trade and Fur Companies.—The Frenchmen who first arrived in Canada early learned the value of the furs of the numerous animals that peopled the rivers, lakes, and forests. They collected the skins in abundance themselves, and by a trifling compensation stimulated the Indians to supply them with others.

Demand for furs. The demand by Europeans for these furs steadily increasing, companies were formed under the authority of the French king, and given a monopoly of this lucrative trade. The principal of these companies were the "Company of Merchants," and the "Company of the One Hundred Associates," the latter established by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1627. Besides a monopoly of the fur-trade, they were given a share in the government of the colony.

Conditions under which the Companies were founded. The general conditions under which these companies were established were: that they should construct forts when required, provide necessaries for the missionaries, send out cultiva-

tors, laborers, and artisans, and maintain a military force sufficient to protect the French settlers and their Indian allies. They employed a number of *voyageurs* in the business, but aside from this, they were rather a drawback than a benefit to the colony. Because, while by their monopoly rights, they deprived the people at large of the benefits of trading with the Indians for furs, they frequently violated the conditions above mentioned; so that the day of their final dissolution was hailed with satisfaction by the population.

The English Colonies.—In the meantime, the English had formed settlements on the South. The principal were the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, and New York,—the last acquired by conquest from the Dutch, in 1660. Very soon the French and English colonies, imitating their respective mother countries, became bitter rivals. Disputes about the boundaries of their respective possessions, and claims to the privilege of fur-trading with the Indians, led to many bloody conflicts, in which the usual horrors of war were aggravated by the atrocities of their Indian allies—the Hurons on the side of the French, and the Iroquois on that of the English.

**Disputes
about Bound-
aries.**

The most important of these struggles was what is known as “King William’s War,” which began about 1685, and lasted until 1697. Under Governor De De

nonville, the English posts, near Hudson Bay, were captured by D'Iberville, the Iroquois were twice routed, and Fort Niagara was built: but his treacherous seizure of the Iroquois chiefs brought on the massacre at Lachine. Frontenac then appeared: he overran several English settlements, worsted the Iroquois in various engagements, and frustrated an English attempt to take Montreal.

King William's War, 1685-1697. Sir William Phipps captured Port Royal in Acadia, but was completely defeated by Frontenac, in his attack on Quebec, in 1690. The treaty of Ryswick closed the war, 1697.

The Missionaries and their Work.—The first missionaries to land at Quebec were three of the Recollet fathers, in 1615. The first missionary to Ontario was Father le Caron, a Recollet,* who celebrated the first Mass in the Province on June 24th, 1615, at which Champlain assisted. The Jesuits arrived in 1625. On the surrender of Quebec to the English, in 1629, all the religious retired to France. The

Return of the Jesuits, 1632; Recollets, 1670. Recollets did not return until 1670, but the Jesuits began to come back in 1632. These soon spread themselves over the country for the conversion of the Indians. They displayed unbounded zeal in their labors, and endured untold privations and sufferings in the wild regions through which they passed. They opened the way

* The Recollets were a branch of the Franciscan Order.

through trackless territories hitherto unknown to the whites, made many new and valuable discoveries,* converted thousands of heathens to the Christian faith, and, by thus softening and controlling the savage nature of the Indians, made life in the new land more endurable to the French settlers. Many suffered the most cruel martyrdom with heroic constancy and Christian resignation, but as fast as they thus disappeared their places were taken by others, who suffered with equal heroism. Among those who perished in this way were: Father Jogues, 1646; Fathers Brébeuf, Lallemand, Garnier, and Daniel, 1649; and Father Buteux, 1652. Fathers Brébeuf, Lallemand, Garnier, and Daniel were martyred in Ontario within the limits of the present county of Simcoe,—all victims of the bloody and relentless Iroquois.

**Canadian
Martyrs.**

Besides the missions, other religious works were vigorously prosecuted during this period. A Jesuit college was founded at Quebec, in 1635; an Ursuline convent by Madame de la Peltrie, in 1639, at the same place, and the Congregation of Notre-Dame was founded at Montreal by Sister Bourgeoys, in 1653. Bishop Laval founded the seminary of Quebec in 1663. In 1657, the Sulpicians arrived at Montreal, where they established their order. Then followed the foundation of

**Foundation
of Religious
and Charita-
ble Institu-
tions.**

* "Not a cape was turned, nor a river entered, but a Jesuit led the way."—*Bancroft*.

the general hospitals at Quebec and Montreal, and other institutions of religion, learning, and benevolence,—all of which operated largely for the social, material, and religious welfare of the inhabitants of the province.

EMINENT MEN.

Samuel de Champlain (1567 to 1635), a French navigator of experience and education, founder of Quebec, and first governor of New France. His abilities early won him the favor of Henry IV., who granted him a pension. Acting under De Chastes, he first sailed to Canada, in 1603. His doings under this official and his successor, De Monts, have already been noticed. After he had founded Quebec (*the Strait*), in 1608, he proceeded to make further explorations. In company with a party of Hurons and Algonquins, he attacked and defeated an Iroquois force near the Sorel, an event which aroused the undying hatred of the Iroquois against the French. He explored the Sorel and Ottawa rivers, and successively discovered Lakes Champlain, Nipissing, Huron, and Ontario, and laid out the site of the present city of Montreal. After the surrender of Quebec, to Kirke, he retired to France, but returned when Canada was restored by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1632, and was appointed governor. Champlain died at Quebec, in 1635, deeply regretted. He was a man of uncommon ability and exemplary character, and was wholly devoted to the duties of his position. His views of justice were stern and upright, yet tempered with mercy. His zeal for the propagation of the Catholic faith was great, and he was accustomed to say, that the salvation of one soul was of more importance than the founding of a new empire.

Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, founder

of Montreal, and its first governor, 1641-1664, belonged to one of the first families of Champagne, in France. Chosen by M. de la Dauversière and his companions to lay the foundations of Ville Marie, M. de Maisonneuve governed it during the most troublous period of its existence with rare ability. A brave soldier, a model Christian gentleman, at once enlightened, humane, and zealous for the best interests of the colony, and of religion, he was universally esteemed as "a knight without fear and without reproach." In 1664, he was unjustly deprived of the position he had so ably filled, by M. de Mésy, Governor of Canada. With a humility which astonished his contemporaries, he quietly submitted to the unjust sentence, and which he regarded as the will of God, and returning to France, died there in honorable obscurity.

Père Jean de Brébeuf (1593 to 1649), a French Jesuit missionary, came to Canada with Champlain in 1625, was carried prisoner to England in 1629, but returned in 1632. He spent seventeen years among the Hurons, laboring for their spiritual and social welfare. He acquired great influence over the Indians by his zeal and ability, and his success among them was very great. In 1649, he was captured by the Iroquois, and with his companion, Père Gabriel Lallemant, put to death amid the most cruel tortures, in the vicinity of the present town of Penetanguishene. Père Brébeuf was also a writer of great ability.

Right Rev. Francois Xavier de Laval (1623 to 1708), first bishop of Quebec. In 1658, he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of New France, and arrived at Quebec the following year. He founded the Seminary of Quebec, in 1663, and became a member of the Supreme Council the same year. In 1674, he was appointed Bishop of Quebec. He organized an efficient system of parochial clergy, introduced religious communities, and labored earnestly to improve the condition of the people, both French and Indians. He enacted the most stringent regu-

lations against the sale of liquor to the Indians, and in the conflict into which his attitude on this question brought him with the civic authorities he overcame all opposition. During the fifteen years he ruled his diocese, he was distinguished by an unblemished purity of life, indomitable firmness, and an ardent zeal for religion. In 1685, he retired from public life, leaving the charge of the diocese to his coadjutor, and died in 1708.

Père Jacques Marquette (1637 to 1675), missionary and explorer. At the age of seventeen he entered the Society of Jesus, and in 1666, he came to Canada. During the next seven years he labored with success among the Indians on the Ottawa and the shores of Lake Superior. In 1673, he accompanied Joliet in a journey westward to find the "Great River" spoken of by the Indians, and discovered and partly explored the Mississippi the same year. Both on his forward and return journeys, he never ceased to exercise the duties of his holy ministry among the Indians. He died on the east shore of Lake Michigan, near the mouth of the river that bears his name. He was famous as an explorer, but he was still more remarkable for his missionary zeal and devotion.

Le Moine D'Iberville, born in Montreal, 1661, died at Havana in 1706, styled the "Cid of New France," one of the greatest sea-captains and discoverers of his age. He carried the "banner of France from Hudson Bay to the Mexican Gulf." One of eight brothers, each of whom distinguished himself in the service of his country, D'Iberville eclipsed them all by the splendor of his achievements and his personal prowess.

Louis Joliet was born in Quebec in 1645, died in 1701. He was educated for the priesthood, but gave up this design and began the life of an explorer. In company with Père Marquette he discovered and partially explored the Mississippi. On his return he was sent on an expedition to Hudson Bay, which

he successfully executed, and was rewarded with the island of Anticosti, 1680, and the Seigneury of Joliette in 1697. Few men of his time contributed more than Joliet to the geography of this continent. Among his descendants are Cardinal Taschereau and Archbishop Taché.

Robert Cavalier, Sieur De La Salle (1643 to 1687), a distinguished French explorer. He came to Canada in 1666, and obtaining a grant of land on the island of Montreal from the Sulpicians, he founded Lachine. He spent several years after this in exploring the western country, but his greatest exploit was the exploration of the Mississippi to its mouth, which he accomplished in 1682, in company with Pere Hennepin. He then formally took possession of the country along its banks, and called it Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. In a journey into Texas he was assassinated by some jealous followers.

Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac (1620 to 1698), one of the ablest of the French governors. He entered the French army at the age of seventeen, and served with distinction in Italy, Flanders, and Germany. Louis XIV. appointed him Governor of Canada, in 1672. He built Fort Cataraqui, or Frontenac, where Kingston now stands, sent Pere Marquette and Joliet on the expedition to find the Mississippi, and was the friend of La Salle; but becoming involved in difficulties with Bishop Laval, who opposed the liquor traffic with the Indians, he was recalled, in 1682. The critical condition of the colony caused his re-appointment, in 1689. His vigorous measures, and triumphs over the English and their Indian allies, have been already noticed. He was a man of ability, courage, and deep religious convictions, active, and full of resource, but apt to be arbitrary and imperious.

Dollard des Ormeaux.—Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, called by some historians Daulac, born 1635, died 1660. Being commander of the garrison at Montreal in 1660, when that set-

tlement was threatened with destruction by the Iroquois, Dollard put himself at the head of a band of sixteen young men, whom he had imbued with his own heroic sentiments. Proceeding to the Church, they received the last Sacraments, and took a solemn vow in presence of the altar to fight until death, accepting no quarter, for the salvation of the town. They kept a force of 700 Iroquois at bay during eight days, after which time their Indian allies deserted and betrayed to the enemy the state of the little garrison. Dollard and his companions fought heroically till the last, and after their death, the Iroquois, terrified at the prowess of the French and weakened in numbers, retreated hastily to their own country.

Père Sébastien Rasle (1658 to 1724), a French Jesuit missionary. He came to Canada in 1689, and was appointed missionary to the Abenakis Indians, among whom he labored faithfully and successfully for more than twenty-five years. His last station, Norridgewock, on the Kennebec River, was several times ravaged by English colonists. These, in one of their raids, murdered Père Rasle at the foot of his mission cross, and then brutally mutilated his body.

CHAPTER III.

From the Death of Frontenac to the Treaty of Paris.

1698 to 1763.

Principal Events.—In 1700 (De Callières, governor), a settlement is made at Detroit, by De Cadillac. In 1703, begins “Queen Anne’s War,” or the **Queen Anne’s War.** War of the Spanish Succession, which terminates with the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. (For particulars of this and following wars, see page 31.) Marquis Vaudreuil, governor from 1703 to 1725, does much to fortify the colony, and bring in settlers; during his rule the French build Louisburg (1713), a fortress, on Cape Breton Island. De Beauharnois, his successor, erects a fort at Crown Point (1729), on Lake Champlain. Several years of peace now follow, during which the population increases, and the colony prospers. In 1743, a party of Montreal merchants, led by Sieur de la Verendrye, discover the Rocky Mountains. The Austrian Succession War begins in 1741, and closes with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1747, Governor De Gallissonière builds Fort Rouillé, where **Building of Fort Rouillé on the present site of Toronto.** Toronto now stands. In 1754 (Marquis Du Quesne,

governor), the French built Fort Du Quesne, near the site of the present city of Pittsburg, on the Ohio. In 1755 (De Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, governor), begins the Seven Years' War, which closes with the treaty of Paris, by which France cedes all Canada to England, in 1763.

Condition of Canada.—The able and energetic rule of Frontenac brought comparative security to the province, and during the period of peace that followed the treaty of Utrecht, Canada improved very fast. At the beginning of the Austrian Succession War the population had reached nearly fifty thousand. For the convenience of government the province was divided into three districts, whose centers were Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, each having a governor of its own. The governor of Quebec was known as the Governor-general, and his jurisdiction extended not only over the greater part of what is now known as the Dominion of Canada, but also that vast district extending along both sides of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and called Louisiana.

Agriculture made considerable progress during this period. As early as 1725, cargoes of flour, peas, tobacco, and salt pork, besides large quantities of furs, lumber, staves, and tar, were shipped to France. Ship-building had made a respectable beginning, and mining, especially in iron, was carried on to some extent.

Affairs ecclesiastical and educational continued to advance. The province was divided into eighty-two parishes, in 1722. The Hospitallers, of Montreal, established mission schools in several places. In 1753, Madame de Youville founded the Grey Nuns at Montreal. The work of propagating the Faith among the Indians was steadily prosecuted, and several missionaries suffered martyrdom. Among these were Fathers Auneau and Verendrye, tortured to death by the Sioux.

Progress of religious and educational affairs.

Had the government of Louis XV. done its duty, Canada would have become a great and powerful French colony. But that government was frequently tardy, remiss, and penurious in the support of its colonies; and where France sent to Canada but hundreds, England sent to her colonies thousands, both in men and money. Thus Canada became eventually an easy prey to her more powerful neighbors. When the final struggle was fairly under way, the English generals had at their command more than forty thousand men, while Montcalm had but six thousand, all told, a disparity which even the superior military skill of the French commander could not supply.

Neglect of Canada by France.

The Feudal System in Canada.—The first settlers in Canada held their lands under the Feudal System, by which the primary ownership was vested in the king of France. The great objection to this system

was: the holders of the lands were required to perform certain duties as the king desired them. In 1627, Cardinal Richelieu, the Prime Minister of France, established the *Seigniorial Tenure*. Under this system the land was divided into portions, and given to gentlemen of distinguished merit, or to religious orders who sent out missionaries. For example, La Salle received the Seigniorship of Cataragui (Frontenac), Joliet was given the Island of Anticosti, and the Sulpicians received the Island of Montreal. The Seigniors afterwards divided their portions among those wishing to settle, the holders agreeing to pay them certain sums every year. More encouragement was given to immigration, and the population increased. The Seigniorial Tenure prevailed in the French part of Canada, until 1854, when it was abolished by act of Parliament, and in its place substituted the *Freehold System*, by which farmers and land tenants were enabled to obtain possession of the lands they tilled and occupied. The Seigniors were duly compensated for the surrender of their rights and privileges.

War of the Spanish Succession (1703 to 1713).—The European features of this war, as well as of the two following wars, are dealt with in the ENGLISH OUTLINES. In America, the questions of boundary and fur-trading were the avowed causes of these wars. In 1704 and 1707, the English made abortive attempts to capture

Port Royal, in Acadia; but in 1710, they were successful, and Port Royal was thereafter called Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne. In 1709, the French took St. John's, Newfoundland. In 1711, an English fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence to attack Quebec, but several of the largest vessels having been wrecked on the Seven Islands, with a loss of three thousand men, the attempt was abandoned. On learning this, General Nicholson, who was advancing on Montreal, retreated with all his army. The war closed with the treaty of Utrecht, by which France ceded to Great Britain Acadia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay Territory, 1713.

**Wreck of
an English
Fleet. 1711.**

War of the Austrian Succession (1741 to 1748).—The most important event of this war was the capture, by the English, of Louisburg, on Cape Breton, 1745. A fleet sent out to recapture this stronghold was dispersed by storms, and forced to return to France. The war closed with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which France recovered Louisburg, and other places lost during the struggle.

**Capture of
Louisburg.**

The Seven Years' War (1756 to 1763).—Great Britain and her colonies now determined to make a supreme effort to conquer Canada. The French Canadians were equally determined to hold their own, and, indeed, with their small force they made an admirable defence against overwhelming numbers. Hostilities were begun in the valley of the Ohio. The French

captured Fort Necessity (built by the English in opposition to Fort Du Quesne), and with their Indian allies surprised and almost totally destroyed an English army under General Braddock, who was advancing to re-capture Fort Necessity, and destroy Fort Du Quesne, 1755. Braddock was killed, and the remnant of his army saved only by the skill of Colonel Washington, afterwards the leading spirit of the American Revolution. As an offset to this defeat, Colonel Johnson routed the French under Baron Dieskau, near Lake George.

**Defeat of
General
Braddock.**

Marquis Montcalm was now appointed commander of the French troops in Canada. Under **Successes of
the French.** him the French for a long time were almost everywhere successful. In 1756, he captured Forts Ontario and Oswego, with over sixteen hundred prisoners, one hundred and thirteen guns, five men-of-war, more than two hundred boats, and a large quantity of ammunition. In 1757, he took Fort William Henry, with twenty-three hundred prisoners—a great victory, but tarnished by the killing and plundering of a large number of the prisoners by his Indian allies. In 1758, General Amherst, with a force of nearly two to one (12,600 against 7,000), captured Louisburg; Colonel Bradstreet, with three thousand against seventy, took Fort Frontenac, and Fort Du Quesne, threatened by six thousand men under Colonel Washington, was abandoned and destroyed; but at the battle of

Carillon (Ticonderoga), Montcalm, with thirty-six hundred men, completely defeated sixteen thousand English, under General Abercromby, with a loss of five thousand.

The campaign of 1759 was the most memorable in French colonial history. The English armies appeared in the field in overwhelming numbers, and were commanded by their ablest generals. **Campaign of 1759.** Montcalm, calling in all his outposts, had but six thousand men at his command, while the English forces numbered forty thousand. General Prideaux advanced towards the Ohio to cut off French communication with Louisiana. General Amherst took Ticonderoga, which had been abandoned, and General Johnson captured Fort Niagara, after a short resistance. General Wolfe appeared before Quebec with a powerful army and fleet, but found his early attempts frustrated by the vigilance of Montcalm, and the strength of the fortress. At last Wolfe determined to risk the issue on one bold stroke. Sailing up the river to Cape Rouge one dark night, he cleverly eluded the French sentries, landed his troops at Wolfe's Cove, climbed the steep ascent, and on the morning of September 13th, had his army in battle array on the Plains of Abraham. **Battle of the Plains of Abraham.** Montcalm, with forty-five hundred men against Wolfe's eight thousand, made a gallant fight, but his army at last broke and fled. Both generals received wounds

in the battle, from which they afterwards died. Quebec surrendered to the English in a few days.

Next spring the French general De Lévis, acting under Governor Vaudreuil, whose head-quarters were at Montreal, attacked and defeated the English under General Murray, in the second battle of the Plains of Abraham (St. Foye); but hearing of the approach of an English fleet, De Lévis retreated to Montreal. The English followed him, and after a short siege Montreal surrendered to General Amherst, September, 1760. This was the last event

of the war. By the Treaty of Paris, 1763, France ceded all Canada to Great Britain. Thus ended French rule in Canada—a rule remarkable throughout for noble deeds worthy of the gallant nation whose sons performed them.

La Belle France.—The ancient owner of Canada was originally called Gaul, and its inhabitants were of the Celtic race. It was conquered by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, about B. C. 60 to 58, and remained a Roman province until about the beginning of the fifth century, when it was overrun by the Franks, a Teutonic tribe, and a kingdom formed, since called France. It continued to grow in importance until the time of Charlemagne (800), when it formed the center of his great Empire of the West, composed of France, Germany, Italy, and part of Spain. About 841 this em-

pire was broken up, and France, as a separate kingdom, rapidly became prosperous and powerful. For a thousand years she has held a leading position in Europe. In the eleventh century her Norman subjects conquered England (1066), and established a new dynasty in that country. From her shores, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, went those bold and chivalrous Crusaders, who fought and bled on the plains of Palestine to protect the interests of Christianity against the sacrilegious followers of Mahomet. At different times in her career did her monarchs—a Philip, a Francis, a Louis, a Napoleon—hold the destinies of Europe in their hands; until at last, at the beginning of the present century, she reached a pitch of supremacy seldom before attained by any other nation, when her armies, led by her emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, overran and conquered more than half of Europe. She had her trials, too, as well as her triumphs: her vices, as well as her virtues. Several times in history were her provinces wasted, and her capital taken by conquerors; by the gross carelessness of her government she lost her Canadian empire; the tyranny of her kings and nobles brought on the dreadful revolution of 1789, which terrorized the nation and horrified the world. The world owes much to the versatile genius of the French nation; and when the deeds of her warriors, inventors, navigators, artisans, scholars, statesmen, and clergy are care-

**Revolution
in France
(1789).**

fully examined, it will be found that France stands almost without a rival in her contributions to civilization, progress, and religion.

EMINENT MEN.

Louis Joseph Montcalm (1712 to 1759), Marquis and Marshal of France. He entered the army when only fourteen years old, and distinguished himself in several campaigns, especially in Germany during the War of the Austrian Succession. In 1756, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the French army in Canada. We have already read of his brilliant deeds in the Seven Years' War that followed. His able generalship and personal accomplishments made him the favorite of the people and the army, and it is the general opinion that, had he received timely re-enforcements, he could have maintained the supremacy of France in North America. At the battle of the Plains of Abraham, he was mortally wounded, and died in the city of Quebec next morning.

General James Wolfe (1726 to 1759). He entered the English army at the age of fifteen, and fought at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden. In 1758, he was raised to the rank of Major-general, and sent to Canada with a powerful army and fleet to assist in the conquest of Canada. He spent from June to September, 1759, vainly striving to reduce the defences of Quebec; but he at last found the weak side of the city when he landed his forces on the Plains of Abraham, and completely defeated the army of the hitherto invincible Montcalm. He was mortally wounded, and died on the battle-field, while his troops were shouting victory. In the government gardens, at Quebec, there is an obelisk, sixty feet high, in memory of both Wolfe and Montcalm.

Abbé Francis Picquet (1709 to 1781), a zealous Sulpician missionary, and brave soldier. His varied abilities made him popular even with the Iroquois, among whom he established mission schools. He was feared and respected by the English, and was idolized by the French, who called him the "Apostle of the Iroquois."

General de Lévis, a brave and skillful officer. He took command of the French army on the death of Montcalm, and promptly rallying his forces, marched to the relief of Quebec, but finding that the city had surrendered, he retreated towards Montreal. Returning in the spring, he defeated General Murray near the scene of Wolfe's victory, and laid siege to Quebec. The approach of English re-enforcements compelled him to retire. At the surrender of Montreal, De Lévis had only thirty-five hundred men to cope with twenty thousand English. He died in France in 1787.

Pierre de Vaudreuil, Marquis and Governor, was born in Quebec in 1698. He entered the army at an early age: was governor of Three Rivers in 1732, and of Louisiana in 1742, and in 1755 was made Governor-general of Canada. In the Seven Years' War he made the best possible use of the limited resources at his command, and succumbed only to overwhelming numbers. After the surrender of Montreal he retired to France, where an investigation justified his administration. Marquis Vaudreuil was the last French governor of Canada. He died in 1764.

CHIEF DATES OF THE FRENCH PERIOD.

Columbus discovers America.	1492.
Cartier lands at Gaspé.	1534.
Cartier discovers and explores the St. Lawrence.	1535.
Champlain founds Quebec.	1608.
Arrival of the Recollets.	1615.
Arrival of the Jesuits.	1625.
Company of One Hundred Associates formed.	1627.
Seigniorial Tenure established.	1627.
Quebec first taken by the English.	1629.
Montreal (Ville Marie) founded.	1642.
The Sulpicians in Montreal.	1657.
Supreme Council created	1663.
Ships first built at Quebec.	1666.
The Seminary of Montreal founded.	1677.
Joliet and Père Marquette discover the Missis- sippi.	1673.
Mgr. Laval, first Bishop of Quebec.	1674.
Massacre by the Iroquois at Lachine.	1689.
Frontenac defeats the English at Quebec.	1690.
Treaty of Utrecht.	1713.
Mission Schools established.	1716.
Rocky Mountains discovered.	1743.
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle	1748.
Battle of Carillon (Ticonderoga).	1758.
Battle of the Plains of Abraham.	1759.
Treaty of Paris.	1763.

FRENCH GOVERNORS, OR LIEUTENANT-GENERALS
OF THE KING.

SIEUR DE ROBERVAL.....	1540	MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE ...	1685
MARQUIS DE LA ROCHE.....	1598	CHEVALIER DE CALLIERE.....	1699
SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.....	1612	MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL.....	1703
MARC ANTOINE DE CHATEAU- FORT	1635	DE LONGUEUIL (<i>Charles le Moyné</i>).....	1725
CHEVALIER DE MONTMAGNY...	1636	MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNOIS....	1726
CHEVALIER D'AILLEBOUST.1643,1657		COUNT DE LA GALLISONIERE...	1747
JEAN DE LAUZON... ..	1651	MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIERE. ..	1749
CHARLES DE LAUZON CHARNY..	1656	DE LONGUEUIL (<i>Charles le Moyné</i> , son of the above mentioned).....	1752
VISCOUNT D'ARGENSON... ..	1658	MARQUIS DU QUESNE.....	1752
BARON DU BOIS D'AVAUGOUR...1661		MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL CAY- AGNAL (son of the above mentioned).....	1755
CHEVALIER DE SAFFRAY MÉSRY.1663			
CHEVALIER DE COURCELLE.....	1665		
COUNT DE FRONTENAC...1672, 1689			
SIEUR DE LA BARRE..... ..	1682		

BRITISH RULE.

CHAPTER I.

From the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Ghent.

1763 TO 1814.

Principal Events.—After the surrender of Canada to England, General Amherst becomes Governor general, and divides the province into three military districts—Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. Military rule prevails from 1760 to 1764 (see page 42). In 1763, King George III., by his own proclamation, and contrary to the Treaty of Paris, abolishes French laws, and substitutes those of Great Britain. General Murray is Governor-general from 1763 to 1766. About this time Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, forms a confederacy of Indian tribes to drive out the English, and is not overcome without much difficulty. In 1766, General Carleton becomes Governor-general; in 1774, the Quebec Act is passed, which restores most of the old French laws, recognizes the Catholic Church, establishes a legislative council, and enlarges the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, which was the name given to what we now

know as Ontario and Quebec and a large portion of the territory now owned by the United States. In 1775, the American Revolution begins, and lasts until 1783 (see page 47). In 1783, the United Empire Loyalists begin to immigrate into Canada from the States (see page 46). In 1778, General Haldimand is appointed Governor-general, and rules despotically for six years. General Carleton (made Lord Dorchester) is re-appointed in 1786, and resumes his old policy of friendship and conciliation; in 1791, the Constitutional Act is passed, by which Canada is divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower, and a measure of representative government established (see page 43). In 1792, the first parliament of Upper Canada assembles at Niagara, under Lieutenant-governor Simcoe; it abolishes slavery in 1793, and in 1796, removes the capital to York (Toronto). In 1803, slavery is declared illegal in Lower Canada. In 1807 (Sir James Craig, Governor-general), the Alien Bill is passed to punish strangers for attempting to stir up seditions among the people. In 1812, war breaks out between the United States and Great Britain (see page 49), Sir George Prevost, Governor-general.

**American
Revolution.**

**First Parlia-
ment of Upper
Canada, 1792.**

Government and Laws.—When Canada surrendered to the British, it was stipulated that the French Canadians should be allowed the free exercise of their religion, should be governed by their own laws, and

not be dispossessed of their property. These conditions were not always observed. As has already been said, from 1760 to 1764, French law was set aside for that of Great Britain, and all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, were invested in the Governor-general, and a Council of thirteen appointed by him. The harshness of this arbitrary government was much relieved by the wise administration of Governor Carleton. General Murray once convoked an assembly of

Test Oath. the people's representatives, but on account of the Test Oath* the Catholics, though in the proportion of one hundred and fifty to one, could not take their seats, and the Assembly was never held. This oath also excluded Catholics from civil offices.

Fearing that the Canadians would join in the threatened rising of the American colonies, the British government, in 1774, passed the *Quebec Act*,†

Quebec Act. which confirmed the rights guaranteed the Catholics at the surrender, exempted them from the Test Oath, provided for the maintenance of the Catholic clergy, restored the old civil law (Custom of Paris), but allowed English law in criminal courts, and established a legislative council. This Act conciliated the Canadians, and strengthened their allegiance to the British

* To abjure transubstantiation in the sacrifice of the Mass, and the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints.

† See "Government in Canada," by D. A. O'Sullivan, M.A., D.C.L., pp. 268-277. Second edition. 1887.

crown, so that they rejected the appeal to join in the rebellion of the colonies, and even resisted all American attempts to conquer Canada. **Habeas Corpus Act.**

The *Habeas Corpus Act* and Trial by Jury were introduced soon after (1785).

The Constitutional Act of 1791 necessarily gave more political freedom than existed before. Each province was to have its own governor, and Parliament, consisting of two houses—an Assembly elected by the people, and a Council, whose members were chosen by the crown. The governor had, also, an executive council, composed of a few men acting as advisers.

The governor of Lower Canada held the title of Governor-general. The criminal law of England was maintained in both provinces. **Laws.**

Lower Canada retained the French law in civil cases, and the Seigniorial land tenure. Both languages were allowed to be used. Upper Canada adopted the Freehold system of land tenure. This Act also provided for the maintenance of the English Church in Canada, by setting aside one-seventh of the public lands (called *Clergy Reserves*) for that purpose. With regard to the public revenues, it was agreed that Upper Canada should receive one-eighth (afterwards raised to one-fifth) of the customs duties on imported goods arriving at Lower Canadian ports. Notwithstanding its many good points, this Act had also its defects, viz.: the **Clergy Reserves.**

British government retained the right (1) to impose duties for the regulation of trade and commerce; (2) to dispose of the crown lands, and (3) to appoint the members of the legislative councils, who were thus beyond the control of the representative assemblies.

Social, Civil, and Industrial Condition.—At the time of the English conquest the population of Canada was about seventy thousand French, and eight thousand Indians, nearly all Catholics. Within fifty years after, the population had increased to two hundred thousand in Lower Canada, and eighty thousand in the Upper Province,—the increase being largely due to immigration from the United States and Great Britain.

For many years the progress of the country was retarded by the jealousies of the rival races — French and English — differing from each other in language, customs, and religion. The English settlers, with all the arrogance of conquerors, sought to be dominant in all things; while the French inhabitants were indignant to find that, although in the vast majority, their religion was under the ban, their language more or less proscribed, and themselves excluded from office. The Quebec Act relieved the French of most of the disabilities under which they labored; but it did not please the English. So, chiefly with a view to satisfy the latter, the Act of 1791 was passed, which, by dividing Canada into two

Race Jealousies.

provinces, respectively east and west of the Ottawa, to a great extent separated the rival races, and gave each the privilege of being governed according to its own wishes. It is a matter of note that in Lower Canada, the French have, from the first, shown their generosity by electing more than a proportionate number of English-speaking members to their legislature.

From this time forward the country made steady progress. New roads were opened, the navigation of the St. Lawrence was improved, canals and harbors were constructed, and agricultural produce became more plentiful. In 1809, the Hon. John Molson built a steamboat on the St. Lawrence. The practice of keeping slaves, which had been introduced into Canada under the French Regime, was abolished, or declared illegal.* Facilities for education were increased, especially by the efforts of Bishop Plessis. Newspapers became numerous: the *Quebec Gazette*, first published in 1764; the *Montreal Gazette*, in 1785; the *Quebec Mercury*, in 1805; *Le Canadien*, in 1806, and the *Montreal Herald*, in 1811. Other improvements continued to be made, but there still existed one great evil: the want of responsible government, which retarded the development of the country, and caused bitter political strife.

* Nearly sixty years before slavery was abolished in the United States.

About the middle of this period (1783), we first hear of the *United Empire Loyalists*. These were inhabitants of the American colonies who refused to take part in the rebellion against Great Britain, in 1776, and remained loyal to the Empire. When the independence of the colonies was acknowledged, these loyalists were coldly treated by the victorious republicans, who looked upon them as enemies of the new government. In consequence, about twenty-five thousand loyalists left the States and came to the British provinces—chiefly to Acadia and Western Canada. The British government rewarded them for their loyalty by giving them large sums of money, grants of land, and farm supplies. In the latter province, they settled principally along the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and the Niagara district. It was from these and their descendants that the Americans met with the most stubborn opposition in the war of 1812 in the Upper Province.

In Upper Canada the progress made during the period of which we write, was more apparent than elsewhere. For, with the exception of the settlements made by the United Empire Loyalists, the country west of the Ottawa was almost an unbroken wilderness. After 1791 more activity appeared in the West. Settlers poured in rapidly, and flourishing towns sprang up. Under the energetic Lieutenant-governor Simcoe, inland communication

was opened up in all directions. Parliament voted considerable sums for the construction of roads and bridges, for extending postal facilities and the means of communication with the outside world.

Commerce, too, made some headway. **Commerce makes headway.**

Upper Canada's share of the customs receipts was raised to one-fifth, ports of entry were established, and a trade opened with New-York State. Provision was also made for the support of schools. The first newspaper in Upper Canada, called the *Gazette*, appeared at Newark* in 1793.

In the religious world, events of importance took place. After the death of Bishop de Pontbriand, in 1760, the British government, for several years, refused to acknowledge a Catholic bishop of Quebec. In 1776, the Jesuit college at Quebec was converted into a barrack, and in 1800, all the property of

the Jesuits was confiscated to the crown. **Confiscation of the Jesuit Property.**

In 1806, Solicitor-General Sewell attempted to give the Catholic parishes to Protestants, but the firm attitude of Bishop Plessis (see page 53) showed the government the imprudence of tampering further with the rights of the Church. The first Protestant (Episcopal) bishop of Quebec was Dr. Mountain, appointed in 1793.

The American Revolution (1775 to 1783).—Scarcely

* Niagara, formerly Newark, is the oldest town in Ontario, and was the first capital of Upper Canada.

had the authority of Great Britain been established in Canada, when her American colonies rose in rebellion, chiefly through her own fault. To help to pay the expenses of her numerous wars, England imposed taxes on the colonies. The latter stoutly objected to this, on the ground that, as they did not send members to the English parliament, they should not pay to support the English government. The government persisted, when the colonies took up arms, and at a Congress, held in Philadelphia, in 1776, declared themselves independent of Great Britain. They had previously invited the Canadians, chiefly of French descent, to join them, and followed up the invitation with an invading army. But the Canadians refused to have anything to do with them. In 1775, the Americans, under General Montgomery, took Montreal, and marched on Quebec, where he was joined by a force under General Arnold. They attempted to take Quebec by storm, but their army was defeated, and Montgomery slain. After a few weeks' delay, Arnold renewed the siege of Quebec, but hearing of the approach of a large British fleet, he retreated in such disorder that all his artillery, stores, and baggage were taken by the Canadians. General Burgoyne, with eight thousand British regulars, then invaded New-York State. After some slight successes, he was surrounded, at Saratoga, by a superior force of Americans, and compelled to surrender his whole army, 1777. Henceforth

**Declaration
of Independ-
ence.**

the war was confined chiefly to the American territory. Aided by France, the colonies ultimately obtained their independence. The surrender of General Cornwallis to a combined army of Americans and French, commanded by Generals Washington and Lafayette, at Yorktown, in 1781, virtually closed the war. The British government acknowledged the independence of the United States at the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783.

France as-
sists the Col-
onies.

Surrender of
General Corn-
wallis.

War with the United States (1812 to 1815).—During her wars with Napoleon, Great Britain, hard pressed for seamen, authorized her naval officers to search American vessels for deserters and absconding subjects. The United States Congress protested against this outrage, but England persisted, whereupon the former declared war. In this war the design of the Americans was to conquer Canada. The latter received but little assistance from Great Britain, and the glory of having successfully resisted the Americans belongs to the Canadians themselves. In July, the American General Hull invaded Canada from the west, but was soon forced to retire, and subsequently to surrender Detroit and his whole army to General Brock, Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. In October, the American General Van Rensselaer attacked Queenston, on the Niagara, which was defended by General Brock. The latter was killed

Invasion of
Canada in
1812.

at the beginning of the battle, but the timely arrival of General Sheaffe gave the victory to the British. Numbers of the Americans were driven over the cliffs into the river, and perished; the remainder surrendered. General Dearborn, with ten thousand Americans, advanced against Montreal, but meeting with a most stubborn resistance from Major de Salaberry, at La-colle, he retreated without effecting anything.

In 1813, the Americans threatened Canada with three powerful armies. General Harrison appeared in the west, but was for a time held in check by Colonel Proctor and the Indian chief Tecumseh. Meanwhile, Colonel Macdonald crossed the St. Lawrence on the ice, and captured Ogdensburg, with a large quantity of military stores. General Dearborn made a descent on York (Toronto), which he took, after a desperate struggle; he then crossed the lake to Niagara, and drove General Vincent from Fort George. Vincent retreated to Burlington Heights, with four thousand Americans in pursuit. These encamped carelessly near Stony Creek, where they were surprised, in a night attack, by Colonel Harvey, who captured two generals, Chandler and Winder, and scattered the Americans in confusion. The latter soon retreated to Fort George. On Lake Erie, the American Commodore Perry defeated and captured a British fleet of six vessels. This reverse forced Proctor

Canada
threatened
by three pow-
erful armies.

Capture of
Ogdensburg.

Capture of a
British Fleet
by Perry.

and Tecumseh to retreat from the Detroit frontier. General Harrison closely followed them, and compelled them to give battle at Moraviantown, on the Thames. Here Tecumseh was slain, and the British were so badly beaten that they retreated precipitately to Burlington Heights. In September, General Hampton, with seven thousand men, invaded Lower Canada and attacked Colonel de Salaberry, at Châteauguay. **Battle of Châteauguay.** This battle is one of the wonders of history; for De Salaberry, with only three hundred men, French Canadian Voltigeurs, opposed the overwhelming army of Americans for four hours, and then fairly drove them from the field. Soon after this event, General Wilkinson, sent to capture Prescott and Kingston, was defeated at Chrysler's Farm, on the St. Lawrence, by an inferior force of British, under Colonel Morrison. The campaign of this year closed with two disgraceful acts: the Americans burned Niagara, leaving the inhabitants homeless in depth of winter, and the British, in revenge, similarly treated Black Rock and Buffalo.

In July, 1814, the American generals, Brown and Scott, took Fort Erie (opposite Buffalo), and defeated General Riall, at Chippewa, near Niagara Falls. General Drummond hastened from Kingston with reinforcements for Riall, and effecting a junction with him, awaited the attack of the **Battle of Lundy's Lane.** Americans, at Lundy's Lane, near Chippewa. Here was fought the bloodiest battle of the war: General

Brown was wounded, and General Riall taken prisoner; the Americans lost eight hundred and fifty-four men, the British eight hundred and sixty-eight. The battle lasted until after midnight; towards morning the Americans retreated to Fort Erie. In September, a British fleet was defeated on Lake Champlain, by Commodore MacDonough, and on the same day their land army, under Sir George Prevost, was defeated at Plattsburg, by General Macomb. About the same

Destruction of Public Buildings at Washington. time an army of Wellington's veterans, under General Ross, captured Washington, and destroyed the public buildings, but was foiled in its attempt on Baltimore. Another veteran army, under General Pakenham, was defeated, in January, 1815, at New Orleans, by the American General Jackson. Meanwhile negotiations for peace

Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent (1814). had been in progress, and a treaty was signed at Ghent, in December, 1814. The Americans received back all places taken from them during the war, but did not retain any part of Canadian territory. Their attempt on Canada was a signal failure, notwithstanding their overwhelming numbers; but on the ocean they were more successful—having captured several of the heaviest British warships with inferior vessels.

EMINENT MEN.

Most Rev. Joseph Plessis, born in Montreal, 1763, died at Quebec, 1825. He was ordained priest in 1786, elected coadjutor bishop in 1797, and consecrated Bishop of Quebec, in 1801. The British crown claimed the right to confirm the election of Catholic bishops, but this claim was strenuously and successfully resisted by Bishop Plessis. By his influence, Sir George Prevost caused the Catholic Church in Canada to be legally recognized. He stimulated the progress of education, founded the college of Nicolet at his own expense, and established several primary schools. In 1818, he was appointed a member of the legislative council, and was raised to the dignity of Archbishop of Quebec. Within a few years he succeeded in having bishops appointed to Kingston, Montreal, New Brunswick, and the North-West. Throughout his whole life he displayed unbounded zeal and marked ability in the discharge of his duties.

Sir Guy Carleton, born in Ireland in 1724, died in 1808. He entered the English army at an early age, and distinguished himself at the sieges of Louisburg and Quebec. He was appointed Governor-general of Canada in 1772, and ruled with great prudence. In 1781, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in America, and held that position until the close of the Revolutionary War. In the meantime, the tyranny of General Haldimand made the Canadians wish for Carleton's return. In 1786, he was again appointed governor, with the title of Lord Dorchester. He was a wise and skillful officer, and did much towards reconciling the French Canadians to English rule. After the American Revolution he declared that the Catholic priests preserved the Province of Quebec for the crown.

Colonel Charles M. De Salaberry was born at Beauport, near the city of Quebec, in 1778. He first served in the West Indies, and afterwards in Canada in the war of 1812. In that

year he defeated General Dearborn at Lacolle, and in 1813, performed the extraordinary feat of overthrowing an army of seven thousand Americans with only three hundred Canadians, at the battle of Châteauguay. He died in 1829.

Sir George Prevost, the son of a British general, was born in New York in 1767. He distinguished himself in the West Indies in 1803, and was created a baronet for his bravery. He was successively governor of Dominica, Nova Scotia, and Canada. During the war of 1812, he did not show any of the qualities of a great general, but he endeared himself to the inhabitants in his civil capacity as governor. He died in 1817.

Sir Isaac Brock, a British general, was born in 1769, in the Island of Guernsey. He entered the army at sixteen, and served under Lord Nelson. He came to Canada in 1802, and in 1811 was made President of Upper Canada during the absence of Governor Gore in England. In 1812, he forced the American General Hull to surrender Detroit and an army of twenty-five hundred men, and in October of the same year he was killed at Queenston Heights.

Pontiac (1712 to 1769), was a famous chief of the Ottawas, an Algonquin tribe, and a warm friend of the French. In the interests of the latter he successfully defended Detroit in 1746, and in 1755 he took part in the overthrow of General Braddock, near Fort Du Quesne. After the surrender of Montreal, he formed a union of several Western Indian tribes to restore French power in Canada. At first he and his warriors carried everything before them, and he displayed so much ability in the contest that it took some of the ablest English officers to subdue him. He was murdered by an Indian spy near St. Louis. Pontiac possessed the skill of a statesman, great sagacity, and daring courage.

CHAPTER II.

From the Treaty of Ghent to the Act of Union.

1814 to 1841.

Principal Events.—In 1817, Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor-general, the Banks of Montreal and Quebec are first opened. In 1816, an act is passed to establish common schools. In 1819, the Hon. W. H. Merritt projects the Welland Canal, and in 1821, the Lachine Canal is commenced. About

Canals.

this time the country is much agitated over the questions of Clergy Reserves and Responsible Government (see page 57). In 1823, the British parliament passes the Canada Trade Act, which requires Lower Canada to pay to Upper Canada the sum of thirty thousand pounds of arrears of duties, and not to impose new duties without the consent of the Upper Province, or of the Sovereign. In 1827, King's College (University of Toronto) is founded, Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. During his administration fifty-seven rectories of the Church of England are formed and endowed from the clergy reserves.* In 1832-4, Canada is visited with cholera, which carries off thousands. In 1837, a rebellion breaks out in both Can-

Visitation of Cholera, 1833-4.

* Lower Canada accords the rights of citizenship to the Jews.

adas (see page 58). In 1838, Lord Durham, Governor-general, advises the union of all the British-American provinces. In 1840, the Act of Union is passed, reuniting the two provinces, and providing for the establishment of responsible government.

State of the Country.—The close of the war (1812) found both provinces much exhausted. Nevertheless, they promptly met their liabilities, and even granted pensions to disabled soldiers, and gratuities to the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the war. A famine, caused by the failure of the crops, was the next trouble, and later on the cholera severely afflicted both provinces. Still the people bravely faced these and other difficulties, and the country gradually recovered from their effects. Public works, such as canal and ship building, were vigorously carried on. Lumbering became a flourishing industry. Thousands of new settlers came in yearly, induced by free grants of land and farming implements. About the end of this period the population of Upper Canada had reached nearly four hundred thousand; that of Lower Canada about six hundred and fifty thousand. Schools sprang up all over the country, and although surrounded by many disadvantages, they were productive of much good. The cause of education was much assisted by the arrival of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (1837), who first appeared at Montreal, in 1837. Several new

colleges were founded in Lower Canada during this period. Early in 1837 a commercial crisis swept over the States, and produced bad effects on business throughout Canada. Many merchants failed, and several banks stopped payment.

Political Agitation.—The defects of the Constitutional Act of 1791 bore evil fruit during this period. The setting apart of one-seventh of the public lands, called the *Clergy Reserves*, for the support of the Church of England, was deemed an injustice to the other religious denominations, and the ill-feeling which it engendered was heightened when Governor Colborne formed the fifty-seven rectories, and endowed them with valuable lands. Another cause of discontent was the *want of Responsible Government*. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, was composed of members appointed by the Crown, and the Executive Council (Ministry) was composed of members chosen by the Governor,—the two bodies being entirely free from responsibility for their actions to the people's representatives. The third great cause of complaint was the retention by the Crown of control over the receipt of customs duties and the sale of public lands. Besides all this, Lower Canada had a particular complaint, that Roman Catholics were excluded from places of trust; and Upper Canada, that all the chief offices of the government were filled by the members of a few families, so that the province was

Want of Responsible Government.

said to be ruled by a *Family Compact*. These evils divided the people into two great parties, the one seeking to have the government remain as it was, and the other, called the liberal party, demanding reform. Angry discussions grew rife, and bitter feelings became more intense from year to year; the British government was petitioned for redress of grievances by liberal delegates from both provinces, but without effect; and, finally, the rebellion of 1837 (sometimes called the Patriot War) broke out.

The Family Compact.

Bitter Feelings become rife.

Lord Durham's Mission.—In the middle of the rebellion (1838), Lord Durham arrived as Governor-general. He was authorized to inquire into the political grievances of Canada. This he did, and prepared an elaborate report to the British government on the subject. He suggested the building of an intercolonial railway, recommended the legislative union of all the British-American provinces, or at least of the two Canadas, and urged that the Executive Councils be made responsible to the Assemblies. This last suggestion pleased the friends of responsible government, but was strongly denounced by the "Family Compact," and did not then meet with favor from the Imperial government itself.

The Canadian Rebellion (1837-8).—The leading agitators for responsible government at last took up arms to obtain by force what memorials and

public discussions had failed to secure. In Upper Canada the leader of the agitation was William Lyon Mackenzie; in Lower Canada the leaders were Louis Joseph Papineau and Dr. Wolfred Nelson. The rebellion first appeared in Lower Canada, where Sir John Colborne was Lieutenant-governor. In November, 1837, a rising took place in Montreal, which was not put down without much difficulty. The government forces were defeated at Chambly and St. Denis, but having been re-enforced, they soon succeeded in quelling the insurrection. In November, 1838, another rising took place in Montreal, which was not suppressed until after a seven days' struggle. Governor Colborne then proclaimed martial law, by which all arrested prisoners were tried. Thirteen were condemned for treason and executed, and several others banished from the country. It is almost needless to remark that the clergy were opposed to this ill-advised rebellion. Before the first shot was fired, Bishop Lartigue, of Montreal, issued a pastoral letter warning his flock against being "misled by persons seeking to engage them in rebellion against the established authorities."

**Rebellion of
1837 begins.**

**Pastoral of
Bishop Lar-
tigue.**

When the rebellion broke out in Lower Canada all the troops in the Upper Province were sent to the scene of trouble. Scarcely had this been done, when the insurrection began in Upper Canada. About four hundred men, under Mackenzie, assembled at Mont-

gomery's Tavern, four miles north of Toronto, in December, 1837, with the design of seizing the city; but delaying too long, the governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, got himself in readiness to meet them. They marched towards Toronto, but were driven back, and the next day put to flight by a government force under Colonel McNab. Mackenzie fled to Buffalo, where he raised a force of about a thousand men, with whom he took possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara River, called his followers Patriots, and proclaimed Canada a republic. Colonel McNab, who had, in the meantime, caused the dispersion of a body of insurgents that had assembled near London, now hastened to expel him. McNab caused the seizure of the *Caroline*, an American vessel loaded with supplies for Mackenzie's men, sent the crew ashore, and setting her on fire, allowed her to drift over the Falls. Mackenzie's followers then scattered (January, 1838). Later in the year, assisted by American adventurers, they raided the province in various places. A body of them took possession of an old windmill, near Prescott, as a base of operations, but they were soon forced to surrender with a loss of forty killed. Not long afterwards another force crossed the Detroit River and took Windsor, but they were quickly expelled with heavy loss. All captured in these raids were tried by court-martial. Ten were executed at Kingston and three at London, while large

numbers were transported. Many, including the leaders, returned to Canada, under amnesties subsequently granted by the government (1845). This rebellion caused much destruction of life and property, and, in a military sense, was a failure; still, to it is largely due the subsequent establishment of better government in Canada.

Responsible Government Secured.—In 1839, Lord Sydenham was appointed Governor-general, with the task of bringing about the legislative union of the Canadas. He drafted the Act of Union, which was accepted by the two legislatures, passed the British parliament in 1840, and went into operation in 1841.

This Act provided for the union of the two provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, with one legislative council and one legislative assembly,—the members of the former to be appointed by the crown, and those of the latter to be chosen by the people. The executive council, or ministry, was to be composed of members responsible to the Assembly, which also, by this Act, obtained the control of revenues. The “Family Compact” was broken up, Responsible Government practically established, and one great cause of political disturbances removed. The French Canadians were not altogether satisfied with the new state of affairs, and justly complained that after having nearly paid off their own public debt, they were now required to assist in paying the debt of the Upper Province.

**Amnesties
granted.**

Act of Union.

EMINENT MEN.

Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, first Bishop of Upper Canada, was born in Inverness Co., Scotland, July 17, 1762. He was educated at the Scottish College, Paris, and at the Scottish College, Valladolid, Spain. He was ordained Priest at Valladolid on February 16, 1787. He returned to Scotland, where he exercised the sacred ministry in the Braes of Lochaber for five years. He sailed for Canada in 1803, and settled at St. Raphael's, Glengarry, with a large number of Highlanders who came with him. At that time there were only three Catholic Churches in Upper Canada and two Priests. These two Priests soon left the Province, and Father Macdonell found himself sole missionary of Upper Canada, through the length and breadth of which he traveled, exercising his sacred ministry among the few scattered Catholics who had settled there. In 1819, Father Macdonell was nominated Bishop of Resina, *in partibus infidelium*, and Vicar-Apostolic of Upper Canada, and was consecrated on the 31st of December, 1820, in the Ursuline Convent Chapel, at Quebec. Upper Canada was erected into a Bishopric by Leo XII. on the 17th of January, 1826, and Bishop Macdonell was appointed first Bishop, under the title of Regiopolis, of Kingston. In 1839, he returned to Scotland, where he died, January 14, 1840. His remains were removed to Kingston, Canada, during the episcopate of Bishop Horan, and were interred in the Cathedral there, September 26, 1861.

John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, was born in England in 1792. He was elected to the British parliament in 1813. During his whole public career he steadily advocated the cause of the people and liberal principles of government. He was made earl in 1833. As Governor-general of Canada, in

1838, he did good service, as we have seen. He resigned this position because the Imperial government vetoed an amnesty granted by him to political offenders in the Rebellion of 1837. He died in 1840.

Sir Allan Napier McNab was born at Niagara in 1798. He served in both the navy and the army in 1812. He was elected to the Upper Canadian Assembly in 1829, and was twice made Speaker. For his active service in the rebellion of 1837 he received the honors of knighthood. In 1855, he was premier of Canada. He died at Hamilton in 1862.

William Lyon Mackenzie was born in Scotland in 1795. He came to Canada in 1820, and between 1824 and 1833 he published the *Colonial Advocate*, in Niagara and Toronto. In 1828 he was elected member of parliament, and was five times expelled for an alleged libel on the Assembly. In 1832, he was sent to England with a memorial of grievances from those who were advocating responsible government. In 1836, he was elected first mayor of Toronto. His career in the rebellion is sketched elsewhere. After his defeat at Navy Island, he found employment on the American press for several years. Under an amnesty proclaimed in 1849, he returned to Canada, and was elected to a seat in parliament. He died in 1861.

Louis Joseph Papineau was born near Montreal in 1786. He was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. At twenty-two, he was elected to the Lower Canadian Assembly, and soon became the leader of the liberal party. He was twice chosen Speaker. He worked hard to obtain a more liberal form of government, and traveled the country advising constitutional agitation for that purpose. He was opposed to the insurrection of 1837, and although he remained with the insurgents, he took no part in their military operations. His arrest being ordered, he retired to the States, and then to Paris, where he lived for

several years, engaged in literary pursuits. He returned to Canada in 1847 under an amnesty, and was again elected to parliament. He died in 1871.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson, born in Montreal in 1792, was at the opening of the rebellion a physician in the important village of St. Denis. He was the actual leader in the troubles of 1837, and at their conclusion was kept in close confinement for several months, and sent under sentence of banishment to the West Indies. He was afterwards permitted to return to his native city, where he rendered efficient service in his professional capacity during the subsequent outbreak of cholera. He represented the county of Richelieu in Parliament, filled various honorable offices in the country, and was twice elected Mayor of Montreal. He died in 1863.

Hon. Auguste N. Morin was born at St. Michel de Bellechasse, near the city of Quebec, in 1803. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and by an able legal course reached the position of judge. He was a member of the Lower Canadian Assembly and of the parliament of Canada, and was for several years Speaker of the House and member of the government. It was he who drew up the famous ninety-two resolutions that, in 1834, passed the Lower Canadian Assembly, denouncing the exclusion of French Canadians from office and the general conduct of public affairs by the government. He died in 1865.

BRITISH GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	SIR GUY CARLETON, 1766, 1774, 1786, and 1793
GENERAL AMHERST..... 1760	GENERAL F. HALDIMAND..... 1778
GENERAL JAMES MURRAY.... 1763	HENRY HAMILTON (Lieuten- ant-governor)..... 1784
P. E. IRVING (President)..... 1766	HENRY HOPE (Lieut.-gov.).... 1785
H. G. CRAMAHE' (President).. 1770	

LOWER CANADA.

UPPER CANADA.

ALURED CLARKE.....	1791	COLONEL J. G. SIMCOE.....	1792
GENERAL ROBERT PRESCOTT..	1796	HON. PETER RUSSELL (Pres-	
SIR R. S. MILNES.....	1799	ident)	1796
HON. THOMAS DUNN..	1805 and 1811	GENERAL PETER HUNTER....	1799
SIR J. H. CRAIG.....	1807	HON. ALEX. GRANT (Pres't)...	1805
SIR GEORGE PREVOST....	1811	HON. FRANCIS GORE.....	1806
SIR G. DRUMMOND	1815	SIR ISAAC BROCK.....	1811
GENERAL JOHN WILSON.....	1816	SIR R. H. SHEAFFE.....	1812
SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE	1816	BARON DE ROTTENBURG (Pres-	
DUKE OF RICHMOND.....	1818	ident)	1813
SIR JAMES MONK.....	1819	SIR GORDON DRUMMOND	1813
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND... 1820		SIR GEORGE MURRAY	1815
EARL OF DALHOUSIE..	1820 and 1825	SIR F. P. ROBINSON.....	1815
SIR F. N. BURTON	1824	HON. SAMUEL SMITH..	1817 and 1820
SIR JAMES KEMPT.....	1823	SIR P. MAITLAND	1818 and 1820
LORD AYLMER ...	1830	SIR JOHN COLBORNE (Admin-	
EARL OF GOSFORD	1835	istrator).....	1828
SIR JOHN COLBORNE.....	1838	SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD.....	1836
EARL OF DURHAM.....	1838	SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.....	1858
LORD SYDENHAM.....	1839		

CHAPTER III.

From the Act of Union to the Confederation.

1841 TO 1867.

Principal Events.—The first parliament of United Canada opens at Kingston, June, 1841, Lord Sydenham, governor, and soon after passes the Municipal Act,—by which every township, county, village, town, and city is given the right to manage its own local affairs. In 1842, the **Ashburton Treaty, 1842.** made, defining the boundaries as at present existing between Canada and the United States, and providing for the extradition of certain criminals from one country to the other. In 1844, the Public and High School system of education for Upper Canada is organized by Dr. Ryerson. In 1847, Lord Elgin becomes governor. During his administration the customs duties, heretofore imposed by the British government on goods entering Canada, are removed, 1847; the St. Lawrence canals are completed, 1848; Rebellion Losses Bills are passed (1847–9) to indemnify persons in both provinces for losses sustained by the recent rebellion; the British parliament transfers the Post Office Department to the Canadian government, 1851; the **Grand Trunk and Western Railways** begun. the Grand Trunk and Great Western Rail-

ways are begun ; the Municipal Loan Act is passed, by which municipalities could borrow money from the government to make local improvements ; in 1854, a Reciprocity Treaty is made between Canada and the United States, providing for the mutual exchange of natural products, and is to last for ten years ; the Seigniorial Tenure is abolished, and the Clergy Reserves are secularized (see page 68). In 1855, Sir Edmund Head, governor, the Militia Act is passed ; in 1858, Decimal Currency is introduced the first Atlantic Telegraph Cable is laid, and Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria to be the capital of Canada. In 1860, the Prince of Wales visits Canada. In 1861-5, a great Civil War rages in the United States (see page 71). In 1866, Canada is disturbed by Fenian raids (see page 73). In 1867, the British North America Act is passed, providing for the Confederation of the British American Provinces (see page 70).

How United Canada Flourished.—The twenty-six years that followed the Act of Union made a period of great internal development and improvement. The population increased to two million seven hundred thousand, of which one million five hundred thousand belonged to the Upper Province. Canals increasing, steamboats getting more numerous, and railroads extending in various directions, facilitated the transit of goods, local travel, the spread of population, the settlement of the country, and the develop-

Population.

ment of its resources. Farming, mining, and manufacturing made great headway, and when the World's Fair was held in London, in 1851, Canada's exhibit of her industrial resources drew marked attention.

Municipal System. The *Municipal System* freed the country from the tyranny, or carelessness, of Quarter Sessions and Boards of Commissioners—the previous managers of local affairs—and created an active and healthy emulation among the municipalities. The acquisition of land was made easier in Lower Canada by the abolition of the *Seigniorial Tenure*, and the country at large derived benefit and satisfaction when the *Clergy Reserves* were secularized,—that is, when the bulk of the land set apart for the benefit of the clergy of the English Church was placed on sale, and the money so realized given to the municipalities for educational or local improvement purposes.

Municipal Loan Act. The *Municipal Loan Act* did not work as well as had been expected. For, although it aided for a time some struggling municipalities, it encouraged excessive borrowing, and many sank hopelessly into debt, which had to be assumed by the government. When Great Britain removed the customs duties on certain goods entering Canada, and when the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was established, Canadian trade with these two countries grew rapidly in extent and importance. The School System (explained elsewhere), which was estab-

lished during this period, has become one of the most complete in the world. The country was not without its afflictions. Typhus fever appeared in 1847, and the cholera in 1854, carrying off thousands, and the cities of Quebec and Montreal were devastated by extensive fires. Among the wonders of the period were the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and the construction of the Victoria Tubular Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal.

The Political World.—Although responsible government had been granted, the two political parties—named Conservatives and Reformers—formed in Canada before the rebellion, found other causes of dispute. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was appointed governor in 1843, made some appointments to office without the consent of his Ministry (Reform), who accordingly resigned, and the governor for a time ruled without a ministry. This affair provoked a fierce contention between the parties—the Conservatives supporting, and the Reformers condemning the governor's conduct. The bill (*Rebellion Losses*) to indemnify Upper Canadians for losses sustained during the rebellion was strongly opposed by the Conservatives, who called the interested persons rebels, and when a similar bill was passed for Lower Canada, in 1849, the Conservatives grew so indignant that a second rebellion was feared. As it was, riots were raised in

Party Disputes.

Indemnity Bill.

Riots in Toronto and Montreal.

Toronto and Montreal. In the latter city, at that time the capital, the mob insulted the governor, Lord Elgin, for having given his assent to the bill, drove the members of the Assembly from their chamber and set fire to the Parliament buildings, burning them down and destroying the library and State records. The Home government sustained the governor and severely condemned the conduct of his opponents. After that Toronto and Quebec were made the capital alternately. The most important political changes made in this period were the increase of the number of representatives in parliament from eighty-four to one hundred and thirty, and the making of the Legislative Council elective, in 1856. Then followed an agitation for *Representation by Population*, conducted chiefly by Upper Canadians, on the ground that their province was not duly represented in parliament. This agitation, together with the growing strife of parties (now about equal in numbers), and the jealousy between the two provinces, were among the causes that led to the proposition of Confederation, and the ultimate Union of the British Provinces into the Dominion of Canada. Among the party leaders of those days were Draper and Macdonald on the side of the Conservatives, and Baldwin, Lafontaine, and Brown on the side of the Reformers.

The British North America Act.—This Act pro-

vided for the union of the four provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, under the designation of the Dominion of Canada. Upper and Lower Canada were to be called respectively Ontario and Quebec. The government of the Dominion was to consist of a Governor-general, representing the Queen, and a Federal Parliament, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Commons—the former appointed by the Crown, the latter elected by the people. Each province was allowed a lieutenant-governor and a local legislature for the management of its own local affairs. Other provinces could enter the Union with the consent of the Dominion Parliament. The Imperial government guaranteed a loan of three millions sterling to help to build the Intercolonial Railway. Ottawa was made the capital of the Dominion, and Lord Monck the first governor-general. The Act went into force July 1, 1867.

**Government
of the Do-
minion of
Canada.**

The American Civil War (1861–5).—The practice of keeping slaves, which was happily given up in Canada at an early day (1803), was retained for many years afterwards by the Southern States of the American Republic. Towards the end of 1860, it became evident that the United States government had determined to abolish slavery. The slave-holding States strongly objected, and early in 1861, they, to the number of eleven, seceded

**Secession of
Slave-hold-
ing States.**

from the Union and formed a new republic, which they called the Confederate States of America. This was taken as an act of rebellion by the United States government, and a long, extensive, and most deplorable civil war ensued between the Northern and Southern States. Whatever may be thought of the justice of their cause, there can be no question as to the bravery displayed by the Southern soldiers and the skill of their officers, among whom were Generals Lee, Jackson, and Beauregard. The principal officers of merit on the Northern side were Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. In the early part of the war the Confederates were generally successful; but the determination, superior numbers, and wealth of the Northern States finally triumphed. The rebellion was crushed and slavery abolished. The authority of the United States government restored, and slavery abolished. The American government then laid two charges against Great Britain. One was that most of the rebel cruisers, notably the *Alabama*, that had swept American commerce from the seas during the war, were built in British waters; the other, that Canada had been allowed to be a base of operations for Southern raiders into United States territory. After some years' delay, these and other questions were settled by the Treaty of Washington in 1871 (see page 81).

The Fenians. —About the close of the Civil War, a

society known as the Fenian Brotherhood, that had been organized in the United States for the purpose of freeing Ireland from English rule, threatened to invade Canada and make it a base of operations against Great Britain. In June, 1866, all Canada was startled by the intelligence that a body of several hundreds of Fenians, led by Colonel O'Neill, had entered the province at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo. Immediately volunteers and regulars were on the move to expel them. They were met near Ridgeway, some miles east of the Welland Canal, by corps of volunteers from Toronto and Hamilton. These, after a short battle, were forced to retire. The Fenians did not follow up their victory, but hearing of the approach of a strong force of British regulars, they withdrew to Fort Erie. Here the most of them embarked in a scow for the American shore, but were compelled to surrender to the American gun-boat *Michigan*. Others, that had been left behind, were taken by the Canadian authorities and brought before the courts. Some were condemned to various terms of imprisonment, and the rest set free. Those captured by the gun-boat were liberated on promising to return home. Similar daring attempts were made at other points along the frontier, but failed, and only brought contempt on their authors. The loss of life among the Canadians was not great, although much to be regretted. Great excitement prevailed through Canada, and the country was put to

much annoyance and expense. It is worthy of note that, although the raiders came from the United States, the American government made no compensation to Canada for the losses the latter sustained.

The Other Provinces.—NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK were originally owned by France, under the name of ACADIA. The whole territory was finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1758, it was given a constitution by Great Britain, which provided for an Assembly elected by the people, and a Council named by the Crown. After the American Revolution several thousand United Empire Loyalists settled in the country, and the two provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were formed. In 1820, Nova Scotia received Cape Breton Island. In 1838, it obtained responsible government, after which Nova Scotia made rapid progress.

NEW BRUNSWICK, as we have seen, became a province in 1784. Its population was at that time largely increased by an influx of United Empire Loyalists, and again after the war of 1812, when a large number of disbanded soldiers settled in the province. In 1837, the provincial revenues were given over to the control of the local government. New Brunswick possesses abundant natural resources, and has advanced rapidly in wealth and importance.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (named by the French St. John Island) was owned by France until 1763, when, by the treaty of Paris, it became British property and formed part of Nova Scotia. The land was divided under leasehold among officers of the British army and navy. In 1773, it received a separate government, but it was not until 1851 that the government was made responsible. In proportion to its size, it has a larger population than any other province, and has always been in a prosperous condition. It was admitted to the Union in 1873.

Prince Edward Island becomes British property.

BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND were formerly separate provinces. The former was first visited, in 1770, by an agent of the Hudson Bay Company, and in 1792, Captain Vancouver, a British naval officer, discovered the island that bears his name. In 1858, they were formed into one province, but were separated in 1863. They were admitted into the Union, in 1871, as the province of British Columbia.

Admitted to the Union, 1871.

MANITOBA and the NORTHWEST are dealt with elsewhere.

EMINENT MEN.

Sir James Bruce, Lord Elgin, a British statesman, was born in 1811, and died in 1863. He entered public life as a member of the British parliament in 1841, and in 1846 was

appointed Governor-general of Canada. His career in this country (1847-54) is identified with many important measures, including the Rebellion Losses Bill and the Reciprocity Treaty. In 1857, he was appointed British Minister to China, and in 1862 was made Governor-general of India, where he died the following year, universally regretted.

Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., was born in Toronto in 1804. He was elected to the Legislature in 1828, became executive councillor in 1836, solicitor-general in 1840, attorney-general and joint premier of Canada in 1842 and 1848, and was for many years leader of the Liberal party in Upper Canada. He died in 1858.

Hon. Sir Louis H. Lafontaine was born at Boueherville, Lower Canada, in 1807. He was a member of the Legislature for many years, and a distinguished political leader in Lower Canada. In 1842 and 1848, he was appointed attorney-general and joint premier of Canada. He was made Chief Justice of Lower Canada in 1853, and created baronet of the United Kingdom. He died in 1864.

Adolphus Egerton Ryerson, D.D., was born in Upper Canada in 1803. He became a Methodist minister in 1825, and founded the *Guardian* in 1829. He was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools in Upper Canada in 1844, and after an extensive tour through the United States and Europe, he published a plan for the reorganization of the Canadian schools in 1847. He died in Toronto in 1882.

Sir George E. Cartier, of the family of Jacques Cartier, was born at St. Antoine (Verchères), Lower Canada, in 1814. He was implicated in the rebellion of 1837, and had a price set upon his head, but obtained the benefit of the amnesty of 1840. In 1855, he was appointed provincial secretary, and soon after attorney-general. In 1858, he became Premier of Canada, with Macdonald as his colleague in Upper Canada. He assisted in

carrying out many useful legislative measures, including the Confederation of the Provinces. He died in England in 1873.

Sir Francis Hincks was born in Ireland in 1807. At different times, in Canada, he engaged in commercial pursuits, journalism, and politics. He was Finance Minister for many years, and was Prime Minister in 1851. He was appointed Governor of British Guiana in 1862, received the honors of knighthood, and was again appointed Finance Minister of Canada in 1869. He was one of the first to urge responsible government in Canada. He died in Montreal in 1885.

Most Rev. Ignace Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, born at Point Lévis, near the city of Quebec, October 30, 1799. Ordained November 22, 1822, appointed coadjutor to Bishop Lartigue in 1837, he became, on the death of the latter, Bishop of Montreal. Owing to old age and infirmity, he resigned his seat in 1876, being made titular Archbishop of Marianopolis, *in partibus*. His episcopate was an eventful one, and his services to the Catholic Church in Canada can hardly be overestimated. He brought fifteen religious Orders into the country, among which may be mentioned the Jesuits, Oblates, Brothers of the Christian Schools, Fathers of Holy Cross, Sisters of Providence (founded in 1828, by Mme. Ve J. B. Gamelin, and canonically erected in 1844 by Mgr. Bourget), Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Brothers of Charity, etc. Such was his reputation for sanctity that many miracles have been attributed to him. He celebrated the golden Jubilee of his ordination in 1872, and died June 8, 1885, leaving a name honored alike by all classes and creeds.

GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF UNITED CANADA.

BARON SYDENHAM (HON. CHARLES	EARL CATHCART.....	1845
POULETT THOMPSON).....	EARL OF ELGIN.....	1847
R D. JACKSON, (Administrator) 1841	W. ROWAN, (Administrator) ..	1853
SIR CHARLES BAGOT.	SIR EDMUND HEAD.....	1854
SIR CHARLES METCALFE.....	LORD VISCOUNT MONCK..	1861, 1867

CHAPTER IV.

From the Formation of the Dominion to the Present Time.

1867 TO 1889.

Principal Events.—In 1869 (Lord Lisgar, governor), the Hudson Bay Company cedes the Northwest Territory to Canada for the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars ; in the same year the Metis (half breeds) raise a rebellion in the Red River Settlement, but it is suppressed within a year, and the Province of Manitoba formed (see page 83). British Columbia, induced by the promise of the Dominion government to build a railway to the Pacific Ocean, joins the Union in 1871 ; the Treaty of Washington is signed the same year (see page 81). In 1872, Lord Dufferin becomes Governor-general. In 1873, Prince Edward Island becomes part of the Dominion. The Marquis of Lorne is appointed Governor-general in 1878. The contract for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway is let, in 1880, by the Dominion government to the Stephens Syndicate, and the railway is finished in 1886. In 1883, the Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-general. In 1885, the Metis

agitation in the North-west develops into an armed conflict, which, however, is suppressed within a few weeks (see page 83). A **Franchise Act.** Franchise Act is passed the same year, largely extending the liberty of voting, giving it even to Indians.

Progress of the Dominion.—The confederation of the four provinces made, in the Dominion of Canada, a great and important nation, and when the other provinces and the territories were added, the sway of the Dominion extended over a country rivalling in size the continent of Europe. The area of Canada is about three million five hundred thousand square miles, and the population, although it has not increased as rapidly as was expected, has reached the respectable aggregate of four million five hundred thousand. Railways have been extended, and new lines constructed, increasing the conveniences of travel and helping to open up the country. The most important of these are the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial **Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways.** Railways. The latter (running from Quebec to Halifax) was built by the Dominion government at a cost of about twenty-five million dollars, and to the contractors of the former, the government gave twenty-five million dollars and twenty-five million acres of land. Trade with foreign nations has almost doubled in extent and value; the lumbering industry has not advanced, but mining, fishing, and agriculture have become more productive.

Nevertheless, the country has more than once felt the influence of depression in business, caused by overtrading and extravagance in years of prosperity. The display of products, which Canada made at the World's Fair held in Philadelphia, 1876, showed that the development of her material resources had made considerable progress. The national debt of Canada amounts to about three hundred million dollars.

Political Affairs.—The political history of this period has been very eventful. A Conservative Administration, under Sir John A. Macdonald, ruled the country until 1873. In that year the government was charged with receiving bribes from one of the two companies that were striving to secure the contract for building the Pacific Railway. This affair is known as the Pacific Scandal, and caused the overthrow of Sir John's ministry. The Reformers, led by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, then came into power and ruled until 1878, when at the general elections of that year they were defeated because the ministry refused to raise the customs duties and form what is known as a protective tariff. This brought back to power Sir John Macdonald and his party, who established what they called a "National Policy," including a high protective tariff, designed to encourage the growth of home industries. The question of extending the franchise to the Indians caused party feeling to run high, and when several

French Canadian Conservatives temporarily withdrew from the ranks on account of the execution of Riel, political circles were greatly excited. During the progress of the elections for the Ontario legislature in the fall of 1886, certain newspapers and politicians tried to arouse Protestant feeling against the Roman Catholic Church, with a view to the overthrow of the local (Reform) government, because the latter had passed some fair and just measures for the benefit of the Catholic Separate Schools ; but this outrageous attempt was resented by the electors as it deserved, and Premier Mowat was returned to power with an increased majority.

**Memorable
elections of
1886.**

The Washington Treaty.—Disputes between the United States and Great Britain on the questions of the fisheries, boundaries, Fenian raids, and the Alabama claims were at last settled, in 1871, by the Treaty of Washington. It was negotiated, at Washington, by a committee called the Joint High Commission, composed of representatives of both nations — among whom was Sir John Macdonald. The treaty provided for (1) the settlement of the Alabama claims by a tribunal of arbitration, which met at Geneva, Switzerland, and after due deliberation awarded the United States the sum of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars; (2) the settlement of the boundary between British Columbia and Washington Territory by reference to the German Emperor, who

decided in favor of the United States by awarding that country the island of San Juan; (3) the settlement of the fisheries question by a commission, which met at Halifax, and decided, in 1878, that the United States should pay Canada the sum of five million five hundred thousand dollars for the privilege allowed American citizens to fish in Canadian waters.

Fisheries.

Canada's claims on the United States for damages caused by the Fenian raids were not mentioned in the treaty, and this omission caused much dissatisfaction among Canadians.

The North-west.—That vast territory, bordering on Hudson's Bay, and extending westward to the Rocky Mountains, was confirmed to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1632. In spite of this treaty, Charles II., in 1670, granted a charter, for two hundred years, to a company since known as the **Hudson Bay Company**, to carry on fur trading in that territory. By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, France ceded the whole North-west to Great Britain. In 1784, the North-west Fur Company was formed in opposition to the Hudson Bay Company, and the jealous rivalry of these companies kept back the settlement of the country. In 1812, Lord Selkirk purchased from the Hudson Bay Company a tract of land along the Red River, and began the settlement of it in 1821. This was the origin of the present province of Manitoba.

The charter of the Hudson Bay Company at last expired, and, in 1869, the company ceded the whole territory to Canada for the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The inhabitants of the Red River settlement, chiefly Half-breeds, objected to the change, which was made without their consent, and which was likely to injure their rights and interests. Accordingly they prevented the entry of the officials sent by the Dominion authorities to organize a new province, and formed a provisional government at Fort Garry, with Louis Riel at its head. Affairs remained in this state for about a year, when the approach of Colonel Wolseley, with a force of twelve hundred men, caused the leaders to leave the country. The Province of Manitoba was then organized, with a constitution similar to that of the other provinces. Fort Garry was called Winnipeg, and became the capital of the new province, which began to grow rapidly in population and importance.

**Cession by
the Company
of their ter-
ritory to
Canada.**

**Provisional
Government
under Louis
Riel.**

At a later date the territory outside of Manitoba was divided into the districts of Keewatin, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, and Athabasca, whose affairs were managed by a Lieutenant-governor and council appointed by the Dominion government.

**The Metis
Rising.**

About this time, the Half-breeds, who had settled along the banks of the Saskatchewan River after the formation of Manitoba, began to

fear that, under the new order of things, they would be dispossessed of their holdings. Accordingly they petitioned the Dominion government several times for a settlement. Their petitions being neglected, they resorted to agitation, and called in Louis Riel to aid them in their work. A crisis was reached early in 1885, when a conflict occurred at Duck Lake, between a party of the Half-breeds and a body of mounted police, in which the latter suffered severely. A rising then became general, and several Indian tribes took part with the Metis. The Dominion government, at last roused to action, dispatched **General Middleton**, with three thousand Canadian volunteers, to restore order. After some minor engagements, the rebellion was brought to a close by the capture of Batoche, the stronghold of the Metis (half-breeds). Louis Riel, and some of his followers taken in the engagement, were afterwards tried, condemned, and executed at Regina, in November, 1885. The authority of the government was soon re-established.

EMINENT MEN.

Frederick S. H. Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, statesman and author, was born in 1826. He succeeded his father in 1841 as Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, and subsequently filled several high positions under the British government. In 1872, he was appointed Governor-general of Canada, and for six years discharged the duties of that position with great ability and distinction.

Sir John A. Macdonald was born in Glasgow in 1815. He was called to the bar in 1835, and was elected to Parliament in 1844. For more than forty years he has been actively identified with Canadian politics, and has discharged the duties of most of the prominent offices in the government of the country, including the position of Prime Minister, which he has held several times. As a consequence of the Pacific Scandal affair, his government (Conservative) resigned in 1873, but he was returned to power in 1878 on the strength of the National Policy. He was Premier until his death (1891), and was an able debater and a skilful party leader.

Cardinal E. A. Taschereau was born at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, Province Quebec, in 1820. He was ordained priest in 1842, and in 1856 received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, in which science he has proved himself an eminent teacher. In 1871 he was consecrated Archbishop of Quebec, as successor to Archbishop Baillargeon, and was raised to the rank of Cardinal in 1886.

Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., the first Archbishop of Toronto, was born in Ireland on the 6th of February, 1816. In his early life he distinguished himself by his zeal and labors as a missionary in the South, and to the present day no contemporary ecclesiastic has been more indefatigable in the service of the Church. On the 20th of November, 1859, he was consecrated Bishop of Toronto, and in 1870 was raised to the dignity of Archbishop. He is the author of a large number of sermons and pastoral letters that are read through the English-speaking world, and are noted for their pathos and literary merit. He died in Toronto, May 12, 1888.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born in Ireland in 1825. Being an ardent patriot, he early joined the "Young Ireland" party. After the unsuccessful rising of 1848, he fled to America, where he spent several years, engaged in literary pursuits.

He settled in Montreal in 1858, and for many years represented that city in the Canadian parliament. He was assassinated in Ottawa in 1868. As a poet, he holds a high rank; as an orator, journalist, and statesman, he has had few equals. He was one of the chief promoters of Confederation.

Sir Etienne-Pascal Taché was born at St. Thomas de Montmagny, Lower Canada, in 1795. He served with distinction during the war of 1812-15, first as ensign then as lieutenant, and for his gallant conduct at Chauteauguay was rewarded with a medal. In 1848, he was in the Cabinet of the Lafontaine Baldwin Ministry; in 1856, he was President of the Council; in 1855, leader of the administration with Sir Allen McNab, and with Sir John A. Macdonald in 1856 and 1864, when the Bill of Confederation was discussed and adapted. He also held the position of Adjutant General of Militia. He died at St. Thomas, in 1865; honored by his sovereign and beloved by the people. He was a model of political honesty, and of devotion to Canadian interests.

GOVERNORS OF THE DOMINION.

LORD MONCK	1867	MARQUIS OF LORNE.....	1878
LORD LISGAR.....	1868	MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE	1883
LORD DUFFERIN.....	1872	LORD STANLEY	1888

CHIEF DATES OF THE BRITISH PERIOD.

Quebec Act passed.....	1774.
Americans defeated at Quebec ..	1775.
Constitutional Act passed.....	1791.
First Parliament of Upper Canada.....	1792.
War with United States	1812-1815.
Common Schools established.....	1816.
Canadian Rebellion.....	1837-1838.

Act of Union.....	1841.
Ashburton Treaty signed	1842.
Reciprocity Treaty signed.....	1854.
Clergy Reserves secularized.....	1854.
Seigniorial Tenure abolished.....	1854.
Canada visited by the Prince of Wales..	1860.
Fenian Invasion.....	1866.
Dominion of Canada formed	1867.
Acquisition of the North-west.....	1869.
Treaty of Washington.....	1871.
North-west Rebellion.....	1870 and 1885.

CHAPTER V.

Parliamentary, Municipal, and Educational.

The Canadian Constitution.—The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada is contained in the British North America Act of 1867. This Act fully described how Canada was to be governed. On account of its length, the essential parts only are presented here. The government of Canada is essentially a limited monarchy, whose head is the Sovereign of Great Britain. The government consists of the Legislature and the Executive.

Parliament of Canada. The Legislature, or Parliament, is composed of (1) the Governor-general representing the Queen, and appointed by the Home government : (2) the Senate, or Upper House, whose members are appointed by the Crown for life ; and (3) the House of Commons, whose members are elected by the people. The consent of these three branches must be given to every bill before it can become law. The Executive of the Dominion consists of the Governor-general and a Cabinet, or Ministry of thirteen members.

The *Governor-general* is the commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of Canada ; with the advice of his Ministry he appoints the Lieutenant-governors of the various provinces, the members of the Senate, the judges, and other officers ; he assembles, prorogues, and dissolves Parliament, assents to all bills not reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, and has the power in the Sovereign's name to commute a sentence of a court of justice.

Ministry. The members of the Cabinet, or Ministry, are chosen by the Premier, and by constitutional usage they must

have seats in Parliament, to which they are *responsible* for all their acts. Each of the thirteen Canadian Ministers has charge of some one of the departments into which the work of carrying on the government is divided.

The *Senate* of Canada corresponds to the British House of Lords. It consists of seventy-eight members, of whom Ontario sends twenty-four, Quebec twenty-four, New Brunswick ten, Nova Scotia ten, Prince Edward Island four, Manitoba three, and British Columbia three. The *House of Commons* at present consists of two hundred and eleven members, of whom Ontario sends ninety-two, Quebec sixty-five, Nova Scotia twenty-one, New Brunswick sixteen, Prince Edward Island six, British Columbia six, and Manitoba five. Bills granting money can originate with the Commons only. The House of Commons is elected for five years.

Each province has a Lieutenant-governor and a Legislature. The latter, in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, consists of but one chamber; but in each of the other provinces there is a second chamber, called the Legislative Council. Local legislatures are elected for four years, and have each a Ministry with departments presided over by members of the Provincial Executive. In Ontario, the Executive Council consists of the Attorney-general, Minister of Education, Provincial Secretary, Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Public Works.

The Dominion government has jurisdiction over the public debt and property, trade and commerce, raising money on the credit of the Dominion by loan or taxation, the postal service, militia, fisheries, navigation, banks, currency, coinage, bankruptcy, marriage and divorce, criminal law, public works, and in common with the local legislatures, agriculture and immigration.

**House of
Commons.**

**Local Legis-
latures.**

**Jurisdiction
of the Do-
minion Gov-
ernment.**

It has charge of the revenue (or moneys obtained from customs duties and excise), from which it pays the expenses of the public service, interest on the public debt, and subsidies to the several **Provincial Legislatures.** local governments. The Provincial legislatures can levy direct taxes for provincial purposes, borrow money on the credit of the province, organize and amend municipal institutions, define civil and property rights, legislate on the administration of justice, establish reformatories, public prisons and asylums, undertake local works, and make laws with regard to education. Both Dominion and Provincial Parliaments must meet annually, and the principle of responsible government prevails in each. (For definitions of technical terms see OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY, page 119.)

The Dominion Executive is responsible for the duties of the **Dominion Executive.** *Judiciary.* Through the Governor-general, in Council, it appoints all the judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts, and pays their salaries. These judges hold their positions during good behavior, and can be removed only by petition of both Houses of Parliament. As the **Local Governments.** local governments are charged with the *administration* of the laws, they appoint sheriffs and magistrates, and organize courts that do not deal in matters affecting the Dominion at large. The Supreme Court of Canada has been constituted by the Dominion Executive, and although it is the highest court of appeal in Canada, its decisions can be referred for final settlement to the Privy Council of England.

Municipal Government.—The Municipal Act of 1841 gave cities, towns, villages, counties, and townships the right to manage their own local affairs. To give a village this right (that is, to incorporate it), it must have a population of seven hundred and fifty, a town must have two thousand, and a city ten thousand.* The enactments of a municipal corporation are

* There are cities in Quebec with less than ten thousand inhabitants.

called By-Laws, and can provide for the maintenance of police, making and repairing roads and bridges, aiding schools, agricultural societies, mechanics' institutes, charitable institutions, etc. The members of a corporation, or council of city, are called Aldermen, or Councilors; of a town, village, county, or township, Councilors; the chief magistrate of a city or town * is called Mayor; of a county, Warden; and a township, † Reeve. Each township in Ontario elects a council of five members to manage its affairs. The Reeves of the townships in a county form the **County Council.** All the members of these corporations are elected annually by the votes of the rate-payers (including unmarried women and widows) possessing the necessary property qualification. The voting is by ballot. Each municipality, town, and village in Quebec has a Council of seven members to manage its business. The presiding officer, called *Mayor*, is elected from their number. The mayors of the different municipalities of a county form the County Council. They elect from among their number a presiding officer called *Warden*.

Education.—By the British North America Act the subject of education was left to each province. The municipalities of Ontario are divided for the purposes of education into School Sections, whose affairs are managed by School Boards, elected in much the same way as Municipal Councils are elected. Previous to 1876, these bodies were governed under the Legislature by a Chief Superintendent, aided by a Council of Public Instruction. In 1876 the office of **Minister of Education.** Minister of Education was created. This Minister assumed the

* In some of the provinces, the chief magistrate of a town is elected by the Councilors from among their number, and is called *President*.

† The *townships* of Quebec are usually called *parishes*, and generally bear the name of a saint. The chief magistrate is called *Mayor*.

duties of the Council referred to, and his department is held responsible to the Legislature for the management and inspection of the Public, Separate, High, and Normal Schools throughout the province, and for the carrying out the school law and regulations. The cost of supporting all these schools is borne partly by the Legislature, and partly by the municipalities or sections, whose school boards have the power of levying an annual rate for that purpose. Previous to confederation, **Separate Schools.** Catholic Separate Schools had been established in Upper Canada, and Dissident (chiefly Protestant) Schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by the Act of Confederation. The public school system of Quebec is similar to that of Ontario, except that the Dissident Schools of the former province are more privileged than the Catholic Separate Schools of Ontario. The Seminary of Quebec is the oldest college of Canada (1663). Laval (Catholic) University, Quebec (with its branch in Montreal), is the highest Catholic educational institution in the Dominion. It has a royal charter, and is recognized by the Pope as a Catholic University, with power to grant degrees in divinity. St. Joseph's (Catholic) College, Ottawa, has a royal charter as the University of Ottawa. St. Michael's (Catholic) College, Toronto, is affiliated with the University of Toronto, the latter a provincial institution richly endowed. The Grand Seminary, Montreal, for the training of Theological students, is directed by the Priests of St. Sulpice.

APPENDIX.

I. TREATIES AFFECTING CANADA.

St. Germain-en-Laye (near Paris), 1632 : Restored Canada and Acadia to France.

Ryswick (in Holland), 1697 : Closed "King William's War." England and France mutually restored conquered American territory.

Utrecht (near Amsterdam), 1713 : Closed "Queen Anne's War," and gave Acadia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay Territory to England.

Aix-la-Chapelle (near Cologne), 1748 : Closed Austrian Succession War, and restored Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, to the French.

Paris, 1763 : Closed "Seven Years' War," and gave all Canada to the English. At *Versailles* (near Paris), 1783, settled the boundary between United States and Canada.

Ghent (in Belgium), 1814 : Closed "War of 1812" by a mutual exchange of territory.

Ashburton Treaty, 1842 : Settled the disputed boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, and provided for the extradition of criminals.

Reciprocity Treaty, 1854 : Provided for the free exchange of natural products between Canada and United States ; ceased in 1866.

Washington Treaty, 1871 : Provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims, the fishery disputes, and the San Juan boundary.

II. ACTS AND BILLS.

Quebec Act, 1774 : Restored French law (Custom of Paris), for all but criminal cases.

Constitutional Act, 1791 : Divided Canada into two provinces, and provided for *Representative* government.

Alien Bill, 1807 : Provided for the punishment of foreigners for attempting to stir up sedition.

Canada Trade Act, 1823 : Required Lower Canada to pay thirty thousand pounds arrears of duties to Upper Canada.

Act of Union, 1840 : Re-joined the two provinces, and established *Responsible* government.

Municipal Act, 1841 : Gave municipalities the right to manage their own local affairs.

Rebellion Losses Bill, 1849 : Compensated persons for losses sustained during the Rebellion of 1837.

Municipal Loan Fund Act, 1852 : Established a fund from which municipalities might borrow money for making local improvements.

British North America Act, 1867 : Provided for the Federal Union of the British North American Provinces.

Rupert's Land Act, 1868 : Empowered the Hudson Bay Company to surrender its territory.

Manitoba Act, 1870 : Described the limits of the province of Manitoba, and gave it its constitution.

III. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

OF THE PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND OF
THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, FROM CONFEDERATION TO
JANUARY 1, 1888.

QUEBEC.

The Hon. Sir Narcisse-Fortunat Belleau, Knight.	July 2, 1867.
Reappointed.	January 31, 1868.
Hon. René-Edouard Caron.	February 17, 1873.
Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just.	December 16, 1876.
Hon. Théodore Robitaille.	July 26, 1879.
Hon. Louis-François-Rodrigue Masson.	October 7, 1884.
Hon. Auguste Réal Angers.	October 29, 1887.

ONTARIO.

Henry William Stisted, C.B.	July 8, 1867.
Hon. William Pearce Howland, C.B.	July 22, 1868.
John Crawford.	November 12, 1873.
Hon. Donald Alex. Macdonald, P.C.	May 21, 1875.
Hon. John Beverley Robinson.	July 8, 1880.
Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	June 1, 1887.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Sir William Fenwick Williams, Baronet, of Kars, K.C.B.	July 1, 1867.
Charles Hastings Doyle, Major-General.	October 25, 1867.
Reappointed.	January 31, 1868.
Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C.	May 7, 1873.
Hon. Adams George Archibald, C.M.G.	July 23, 1873.
Matthew Henry Richey.	July 4, 1883.
Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLelan, P.C.	July 9, 1888.
Malachy Bowes Daly.	July 14, 1890.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Charles Hastings Doyle, Major-General.	July 1, 1867.
Francis Pym Harding C.B.	October 19, 1867.

Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot.	July 23, 1868.
Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B.	November 15, 1873.
Hon. Edward Barron Chandler.	July 23, 1878.
Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot.	February 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nov. 11, 1885.

N. W. TERRITORIES.

Hon. William McDougall.	September 29, 1869.
Hon. Adams George Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870.
Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson.	April 9, 1872.
Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C.	December 2, 1872.
Hon. David Laird.	October 7, 1876.
Edgar Dewdney.	December 3, 1881.
Hon. Joseph Royal, LL.D.	July 1, 1888.

MANITOBA.

Hon. Adams George Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870.
Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson.	April 9, 1872.
Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C.	December 2, 1872.
Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon.	December 2, 1877.
Hon. James Cox Aikins.	December 2, 1882.
Hon. John Christian Schultz, M.D.	July 1, 1888.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hon. Joseph William Trutch.	August 14, 1871.
Hon. Albert Norton Richards.	July 28, 1876.
Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall.	July 20, 1881.
Hugh Nelson.	March 28, 1887.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. William Robinson, Esquire.	June 10, 1873.
Hon. Sir Robert Hodgson.	July 18, 1874.
Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland.	July 19, 1879.
Hon. Andrew Archibald Macdonald.	August 1, 1884.
Jedediah Slason Carvell	September 5, 1889.

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V. PRONUNCIATION OF DIFFICULT PROPER NAMES.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; â, ê, ô, *less prolonged*; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fâll; thêre, têrm; fôr, fôod, fôot, fûrl; ou, as in *cow*; ch, as in *chin*; e, i, o, *silent*; ö, as *e* in *her*; ū is like the French *u*; u, like the French *eu*; g, *soft*; ẽ, as in *get*; th, as in *thine*; s, *nasal*.

Ab-en-ã'çuis.

Aix-la-Chapelle, ahy'la-sha-pel'.

Algonquin, al-gong'kang.

As-sin-ne boi'a (bwā).

Beauharnois, bo-har'nuah.

Bourget.

Breton, bret'tong.

Bûr-goyne'.

Cabot, kãb'õ.

Callieres, kãl'lyë-yâr.

Cartier, kãr'të-ã.

Cataraqui, ka-ta-rak'wee.

ChAMPLAIN, shãm'plang.

Charlemagne, shãrl'mãng.

Chateaufort, shãt'õ-fôr.

Chateauguay, shã-tõ-gce'.

Chauvin, shõ'vang.

Cortereal, kór-tã-rã'ãl.

Courcelles, kõör'sel.

D'Ailleboust, d'ÿ'yë-boo.

D'Argenson, dãr'zhon-song.

D'Avaugour, dã'võ-goor.

Denonville, dë-nong-vël'.

D'Iberville.

Dieskan, dë-ës'kõ.

Dollard.

Du Quesne, dũ-kãn.

Gallisonnière, gã-lis'sõn-yâr.

Gaspé, gas'pã.

Ghent or gong.

Haiti, hã'tee.

Hên'në-pãng.

Hochelaga, hõ-she-lã'ga.

Iroquois, ee'ro-kwã.

Joliette, zhõl'ë-yët.

Jonquiere, zhonk'ë-yâr.

Lã-brã-dõr'.

Lachine, lã-shën'.

Lacolle, lã-kõl'.

Lafontaine, lã-fõn'téng.

Lauzon, lõ'zong.

Lã-vãl'.

Lemoine.

Levis, lã'vë.

Maisonneuve.

Manitoba, man'i-tõ-bã'.

Marquette, mar-kët'.

Mésy, mã'zë.

Montcalm, mong'kãm.

Montmagny, mõng'mãn-yë.

Montmorency, mõng-mõ-rãn-së'.

Monts, mong'.	Ste. Foye, sânt-fwä'.
Morin, mör-äng'.	Sas-katch'e-wan.
	Sal'a-ber ry.
Plessis, plëss'ë	
Pontgrave, pöng'grä-vä.	Taschereau, täsh'er-ö.
Pon'ti-ac	Tadoussac, tad'öös-sac.
Prideaux, prëd'ö.	Talon, tä-long'.
Prevost, prë-vö'.	Tě-cüm'sěh
Richelieu, rësh'el-ü.	Utrecht, ü'trëkt.
Roberval, röb'er-väl.	
Rouillé, roo'ëe-yä.	Vancouver, vän-koö'vër.
	Vaudreuil, vö-drä'yë.
Sän Säl-vä-dör'.	Versailles, ver sä.

